The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,618—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1896.

[illegible] BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOC

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL

COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.

Contains over 200 Apartments. (Under Royal Patronage) Furnished with all Modern Luxury, Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.

MODERATE TARIFF.

QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

JAMES BAILEY, M.P., Managing Director.

HUBBUCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD.
HUBBUCK'S COLOURS and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRUNSWICK GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE and COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.

Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd Feb
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† SUTLEJ	4201	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5297	R. F. Briscoe	4th April
† ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
B.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th ,,
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th ,,
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4201	T. F. Creery	22nd May
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A Mitis	4,253	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Mar. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents — MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including no -Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
[illegible] RIVALLED.
[illegible] RIVALLED.

[illegible] Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for [illegible] NESS, and THROAT TROUBLES. [illegible] ttles by all Chemists.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 22nd February at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 27th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, about the 22nd February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, about the 29th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs.	a.
ROYALS	4	0
TRABUCOS	3	12
COQUETAS	3	8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8	per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas	,, 6-8	,, 100
Vevey Courts	,, 6-0	,, 120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8 Council House Street.
KURRACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W., and 27, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, at ANDERSON & Co's Byculla Commission Stables, Byculla, at 2-30 P.M., on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

50 HORSES and PONIES, belonging to the 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Amongst them will be found several good Hacks, Hunters and Harness horses.

On view at Messrs. ANDERSON & Co's YARD, from SATURDAY next.

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!
THE GUZERAT DAIRY COMPANY, BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of British Aristocracy and Regimental Institutes of all parts of the World that they manufacture BUTTER PURELY on an English System untouched by hand. The following few Certificates will verify the statement:—

City Analysers' Office, Colombo, 15th January, 1896.

Analysis of a Sample of Butter, marked "The Guzerat Dairy Co.'s" Fresh Butter, received in a Sealed Tin from the Manager, Guzerat Dairy Co.

Specific Gravity of butter fat at 100° F., 912.

	Per cent.
Water	19-20
Salt	1-62
Lard	1-22
Butter fat and traces of colouring matter	77-96
Foreign Fat	Nil
	100

This butter is genuine and is of good and excellent quality.

M. COCHRAN, F C S.,
City Analyst.

2. This is to certify that the "Guzerat Dairy Co.," Bombay, has supplied the men and families of the 1st N. Lancashire Regiment with their Butter since our arrival and have given every satisfaction.

H. J. GILL, Lieut., & Qr.-Mr.,
1st North Lancashire Regt.

Bombay, 30th November, 1894.

3. The Butter supplied by the "Guzerat Dairy Company," to the R. A. Canteen, Colombo, for the last three months has given every satisfaction not only to the troops but also to the Married families.

A. C. I. W. SIMPSON, Lieut., R. A.

Colombo, 2nd July, 1895.

AND MANY OTHERS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

The Public are warned that none is Genuine except that which bears the Trade Mark on the Butter Tin.

Apply to the MANAGER,
GUZERAT DAIRY Co.,
Frere Road, Bombay.

GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTING.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

ESTBD. 1870.

GLASS PORTRAITURE.

A Speciality for
PRINCES, RAJAS, CHIEFS, and NAWABS.
PORTRAITS of Princes, Rajas, and Chiefs
ENLARGED ENGRAVED, SILVERED, GILDED, and Painted on Ornamental Mirrors in full Uniforms
PERMANENCY, BRILLIANCY AND RICHNESS
OF WORK
UNEQUALLED.

Paintings on Canvas get faded and Colours Cracked, but our paintings on glass remain for ages fresh and clean as on the day they were done.

THEY ARE LIFELIKE, ARTISTIC IN FINISH, AND LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.

P. D. KANGA & Co.,
16, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1894.

Net Premiums	£846,213
Profit—Including Interest	94,980
Dividends for the Year	42,550

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS.
£4,014,952 Sterling.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Fire Business only transacted.
Policy Holders incur no liability.
Absolute Security.
Risks Surveyed free of charge.
MODERATE RATES.
Liberal Loss Settlements.
Prompt Payment.
Losses Settled and Paid in Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—FORBES STREET.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE,
45, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CYCLES.

A SINGLE MACHINE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

1896 PATTERNS

With all the Latest Improvements as exhibited at the CRYSTAL PALACE SHOW, DECEMBER 1895.

A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

SEWING MACHINES

with all the Latest Improvements.

A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINES.

The fastest, the simplest, and the most durable.

A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

WINES & SPIRITS

Of superior Brands.

A SINGLE CASE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE,
45, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TRAVELLING BAGS, TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.

TRADE MARK.

THE REGULATION OVERLAND or TROOPSHIP TRUNK, 24" to 36." Price: Cash Rs. 49, Credit Rs. 54-8, to Cash Rs. 72, Credit Rs. 80.

LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, Iron Frames, leather bound 33" and 36." Price: Cash Rs. 60, Credit Rs. 66-12, and Cash Rs. 63, Credit Rs. 70.

STEEL CABIN TRUNKS, best quality, 21" to 33". Price: Cash Rs. 21-8, Credit Rs. 24 to Cash Rs. 26-8, Credit Rs. 29-8.

STEEL CABIN TRUNKS, wood bound, 32" and 39." Price: Cash Rs. 31, Credit Rs. 34-8, and Cash Rs. 38, Credit Rs. 42-4

CROCODILE STEEL BRINDISI TRUNKS, 24" to 32." Price: Cash Rs. 17, Credit Rs. 19, to Cash Rs. 24, Credit Rs. 27.

CANVAS HOLDALLS, 54" by 30" and 54" by 35." From Rs. 13-8 Cash to Rs. 25 Cash.

GLADSTONE BAGS in Brown or Black Hide, 16" to 26". Price: Cash Rs. 36, Credit Rs. 40, to Cash Rs. 60, Credit Rs. 67.

THE NEW EXPANDING BAG, best quality, Brown Hide, 20" to 24." Price: Cash Rs. 60, Credit Rs. 67, to Cash Rs. 80, Credit Rs. 89.

UNIFORM CASES, HELMET CASES, HAT BOXES, SOILED LINEN BAGS, BRIEF BAGS, COURIER BAGS.

TRAVELLERS' REQUIREMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S "CRISP" AERATED WATERS.

OUR Factory at Byculla is one of the Cleanest and Airiest in Bombay, and is under immediate European Supervision. The Water is passed direct from the source of supply into the Purifying Vessels and Filters, and an Automatic Bottling Machine being used, it is not touched by Hand during the whole process. Samples of the Water are daily conveyed to our Laboratory and their Purity determined by Chemical Analysis. The consumption of Cheap Aerated Waters manufactured in unhealthy back-streets from imperfectly filtered water is the cause of much of the sickness prevalent in this country.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY'S TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate, we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.

The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.

The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.

Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

CLEARANCE SALE AT WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

LADIES,' GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
REDUCTIONS OF FROM 15 TO 40 PER CENT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS,
BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances. Rs.	Net Premium Income. Rs.	Invested Funds. Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

LIQUEURS.

THESE LIQUEURS we guarantee to be of Foreign Importation and are of the best BRANDS.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
ABSINTHE	per bottle	3	0	CREME DeNOYEAU	per bottle	3	8
ANISETTE	,, ,,	3	0	CURACAO RED	,, ,,	2	8
BENEDICTINE	,, ,,	3	14	CURACAO WHITE	,, ,,	2	8
CHARTREUSE GREEN	,, ,,	4	14	EAU DE DANTZICK	,, ,,	3	0
CHARTREUSE YELLOW	,, ,,	4	8	EAU DE NOYEAU	,, ,,	3	0
CHERRY BRANDY	,, ,,	2	4	KUMMEL	,, ,,	4	0
CORDIAL MEDOC	,, ,,	2	4	MARASCHINO DeZARA	,, ,,	2	12
CREME DeCACAO	,, ,,	3	8				

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES. BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION. ARISING FROM OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSE.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic, dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless anæmic persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.) A combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. These pills are Powerful Restorers of Health, Vigour, and Nerve Power in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by alcoholism, dissipation, and excesses of all kinds. In Melancholia, Failure of Energy, and Business Capacity, and other feeble condition indicating premature old age they are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and invaluable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs, producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenogogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.

PHOSPHORUS, DAMIANA, AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 36.

These are made with the *True* Damiana Plant, the efficacy of which in premature failure of power are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy or Loss of Power.

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s., each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

Full Direction accompany each Bottle.

N. B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. See that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents—From whom the Genuine Pills can be obtained: Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla, PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, De SOUZA & Co. Karachi, Mr. R. SHEPHERD.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

TO-DAY AT 4.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9.

A SUCCESS UNEQUALLED. | The Greatest Combination of Artistes ever seen under the Largest Tent ever erected in Bombay.

ITS ADVERTISEMENTS TO THE LETTER FULFILLED.

IT IS A MAGNET TO THE WISE AND GOOD.

MORAL AS MIGHTY AND AS PURE AS GREAT.

INCOMPARABLY THE BIGGEST, BEST, AND SQUAREST UNION OF POPULAR INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT EVER SEEN HERE, OR THAT WILL COME AGAIN.

ALL GREAT ARTISTES.

EVERY EVENING, AT 9 P.M.

Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.

☞ All Matinee Programmes are a Facsimile of the Evening ones and in no way curtailed.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Sole Manager.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF CHICKENS.

All hatched by artificial heat 1,500 chicks a day old to full grown.

Incubator in full working order on view.

FOR 1 WEEK ONLY.

OPENS TUESDAY, the 18TH FEBRUARY, UP TO MONDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, FROM NOON TO 5 P. M., DAILY.

ADMISSION 1 RUPEE, CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Dadar Poultry Farm, 14, Naigaum Cross Road.

Two minutes walk from G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. R. STATIONS.

Tickets obtained at the Door.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "VINCENZO FLORIO," Captain MONTANO PAOLO, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 21st instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

E. C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

A SERVICE OF SACRED SONG, ENTITLED "THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER,"

Will be rendered by THE BAPTIST CHURCH CHOIR IN THE BOWEN CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER, TUESDAY, 25TH FEB., 1896, 8-30 P.M.

Collection for the BOWEN CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE. THE ANNUAL MEETING AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

WILL be held at Mahim, on SATURDAY, 7th March.

The Honorable H. M. BIRDWOOD will preside and Mrs. BIRDWOOD has kindly consented to Distribute the Prizes. The business Meeting will be held at 4-30 P.M.

No Tickets are issued, but all friends of the Orphanage will be heartily welcome.

NOTICE. THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for "HOLI" (Hindu Holiday.)"

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MADON, SONS & Co. respectfully beg to announce to their Patrons, Supporters and Public at large that they have DISCONTINUED their FORT ESTABLISHMENT from this day, and all Business will be carried at No. 5, Essuff's Buildings, Carnac Road, opposite the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital A few minutes' walk from the Crawford Market or Money School. All local and up-country orders will be promptly executed as usual.

MADON, SONS AND Co.,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL, CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY.
Monday, 17th Feb., 1896.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy .... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WANTED, a HEAD DRAFTSMAN, for the Engineer-in-Chief's Office, North-Western Railway, Main Line Section, Lahore, to join on 1st April. He must be fully conversant with all Drawing work and estimating required for Open Line Maintenance. To be on probation for six months. Maximum Salary Rs. 150, and passes over the N.-W. R. to join. Apply with Copies of Testimonials and references. A duly qualified Native preferred.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—SITES No. 151 and 152 on the Map of Matheran will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on the 9th March, 1896, at 10 A.M.

The Sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

G. W. R. HAY, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col., Superintendent, Matheran.

Matheran, 18th February, 1896.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE, Solicitor, at present residing in England, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of pension and tax tenure together with the Messuages, Hereditaments and Bungalows called "CAIRN" and "MOUNT IDA," standing thereon, situate, lying and being on or towards the East side of Ansty Road, on Kumballa Hill, without the Fort, and in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by ad measurement 10,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Kamabai on or towards the South by the property of Sir Tharia Topan, on or towards the East partly by the property of Cawasji Sorabji Bhedwar, and partly by the property of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Peerbhai, and on or towards the West partly by Ansty Road aforesaid and partly by the property of the said Kamabai and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 317, New No. B-2116, Old Survey No. 63, and New Survey No. 2A-7071, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D Nos. 3437 (1) and 3437 (2), and Street Nos. 2 and 3, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said John Macfarlane.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated at Bombay, this 21st Day of February, 1896.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office in the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs 10.
Single Copy .... Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co., BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by NARANJI DWARKADAS, Esq., at his Office, 304-6, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1896 for the erection, construction and completion of a Residence at Poona.

All information in connection with the drawings, specifications, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his office on and after Tuesday, the 18th instant.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained at the office of the undersigned upon payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to Naranji Dwarkadas, Esq., at his Office, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

F. W. STEVENS, F. R. I. B. A. SC., Architect and Civil Engineer.

Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb., 1896.

THE ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNDERTAKE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING WORK of every description and magnitude—their extensive and well equipped works affording facilities for the rapid execution of orders of First Class design and quality, unsurpassed by any other firm. They are prepared to supply all descriptions of Electrical Gear and Machinery and to set up installations of every kind, whether for lighting, traction or mining work at moderate rates and on the most improved modern systems. They will supply estimates accordingly on receipt of full particulars of the work required.

Amongst other works executed by them are The Madras Electric Tramways, the Hartlepool and the South Stafford hire lines with others, and the Liverpool Overhead Railway

Apply ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras,
Sole Agents,
SOUTHERN INDIA, BURMAH AND STRAITS COLONIES, &c.

TO SUPPLY a LONG FELT WANT, and in compliance with a wish expressed by many, SIGNOR SCRINZI has decided to start a School of Pianoforte, whereby a sound Musical Teaching will come within the reach of those who, endowed as they may be with artistic gifts and disposition are unable to secure private tuition.

The system of Musical Instruction, as well as of the technique of Pianoforte, to be adopted in the School will be strictly in accordance with that of the leading European Conservatoris, so as to form Pupils of really artistic value, who shall not have occasion to regret time and fees uselessly wasted.

Terms for the School will be found below.

SIGNOR SCRINZI.

Two class lessons a week (the day and time will be fixed after the minimum number of Pupils have subscribed, according to the convenience of the majority).

FEE—Rs. 10 monthly, to be paid in advance.

Subscription for one year—

Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. ROSE & Co., where accommodation for the School has been provided.

A minimum of twelve Pupils will be required to starts lessons.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PURSHRAM BHAWOO, has contracted to SELL to the Undersigned MANECKCHAND HIRACHAND ZAVERI All that piece or parcel of Government ground or Pension and Tax measuring by admeasurement 1498 square yards or thereabout, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-houses or chawls and stables, etc. standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Cathedral and Bhooleshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 117, New No. 989, old survey No. 95 New survey No. 456, and assessed by the Assessor of the Bombay Municipality, under Ward No. 4458, 4459, 5192-3, 5194, street Nos. 67-69, 75-87: 132-136: 138 (1) 140-150 in Ward C and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a private passage called Punchayet Wady, on or towards the West by a public road Cathedral Street, on or towards the North by a public Road Called Bhooleshwar Street, on or towards the South by a gulley in the joint use of Kalliandas Kirparam and the said vendor and beyond it the property of Kalliandas Kirparam and the said premises are now in the occupation of different monthly tenants, of the said vendor. Any person or persons having any claim in, against or upon the said property either by way of purchase, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to me the Undersigned in writing at my firm, in Sheik Memon Street, House No. 340, Second Storey, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise he, she, or they would be precluded from making the same and the sale will be completed without any reference to such claims if any, which shall then be deemed null and void and to have been waived.—Bombay, dated 18th day of February, 1896.

માણેકચંદ હીરાચંદ,
i.e., MANECKCHAND HIRACHAND ZAVERI.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF HORSES.

On MONDAY next, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

12 horses broken in saddle and harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CAST-IRON SCRAPS, &c.

Under instructions from P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Chief Inspector's Chowki, at Foras-road, a quantity of cast-iron scraps, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Anderson & Co.'s Byculla Commission Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club—

20 horses and ponies, belonging to the 3rd Bombay Cavalry. Amongst them will be found several good hacks, hunters, and harness horses.

The horses are now on view at Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s Yard, Byculla.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1896.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, HARMONIUM, IRON SAFES, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, GOLD WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, household furniture, consisting of dining tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, marble-top dressing and washing tables, sideboards, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, cottage piano, harmonium, pictures, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, jewellery, consisting of diamond rings, earrings, buttons, pearl bangles, necklaces, loose diamonds, ruby emeralds, pearls, rings, brooches, gold watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1896.

BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE

as supplied by Special Appointment to H. M. THE QUEEN AND H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

RICHARD HAWORTH & Co., MANCHESTER,

ESTABLISHED 1830.

SPINNERS, MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS OF

GREY SHIRTINGS.
GREY DRILLS
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
WHITE LONGCLOTHS.
DYED ITALIANS.
DYED SILKETTES.
COTTON FLANNELS.
CRETONNES, &c., &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
OFFICES:—27, Hummum Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0, Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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WE STOCK now the following well-known Brands:—

VIAL FILS — Fronsac, Pauillac, Pontet Canet — Claret.
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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE ..... One Star. PINK ..... Two Stars. GOLD ..... Three Stars.

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THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary

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BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED), MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL .... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„ 10,79,540	12	8
Deposits	„ 97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances	„ 11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	„ 7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	„ 1,13,006	2	11
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,549	13	1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 9,18,969	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„ 4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„ 1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„ 1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„ 5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,549	13	1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 4,020,000 = „ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .... $ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie, Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage or heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL .... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

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Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets	£33,335,755
Liabilities	£29,169,231
Surplus	£ 4,166,524
Income	£ 7,506,854
Disbursements	£ 4,966,960
Number of Policies issued during 1894	81,324
Total number of Policies in force	277,600

An annual income equal to about one-sixth of the total revenues of the Government of India, and Cash Assets equal to about a fourth of the whole of the Indian Funded Debt—a record not equalled by that of any other Company and certain to arrest the attention of every intending insurer.

For Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

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Further particulars may be had on Application to

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THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

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THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. [illegible] Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, First Day.
Bombay Sailing Association's Races.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles Parade.
B. V. A. Camp, Annual Inspection by Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens.
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, Annual Meeting closes.
Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp-of-Exercise begins, Parll Hill, Bandora.
The China Mills, Hornby Road, 3-30 p.m.
Exhibition of Chickens, Dadar Poultry Farm, noon to 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Lecture, Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 4 and 9 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Foxhounds meet at Paria.
P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 7th instant, expected to arrive, evening.
Bandora Boys and Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School, Prize-distribution, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Stathpillan left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vicenzo Florio entered and the steamers Carthage, City of Edinburg, and Elektra left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Kirk Hill, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day (Saturday).

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CAMP.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Mahaluxmi Volunteer Artillery Camp, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer-Lewis will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening, and on the other Sundays during Lent.

MISSION LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, this evening, at 6-30, by the Rev. J. Ozanne, M.A. Subject: "How the Bible meets the needs of Mankind."

THE TELAGU DNYANOTTEJAK SABHA.—A meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Sabha, in the Telagu Hall, Camatipoora, 13th Street, at 4 p.m., to-morrow, to consider the Cotton Duties imposed by the Government, when Mr. Krishnaji Arjun Keluskar will address the assembly. The public are cordially invited.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A FLOUR MILL.—Karimally Hoosanally, employed in the Imperial Flour Mill, Grant Road, was, on Thursday morning, cleaning some machinery while in motion, when his right arm accidentally got between the rollers and was crushed. He was extricated, and sent to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm was amputated.

ACCIDENT TO A SHIP'S CARPENTER.—Mr. Walter Thompson, a European carpenter, employed on board the steam-ship Florida, now lying in the Victoria Dock, was, yesterday afternoon, conveyed to the St. George's Hospital, suffering from fracture of the left thigh bone, caused by his having accidentally fallen into the ship's hold, a distance of about twenty-five feet. Mr. Thompson is now under treatment at the hospital.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

Processional March	The Silver Trumpets	Viviani
Overture	Mireila	Gounod
Selection from Haddon Hall		Sullivan
Valse	The Belle of the Village	Klussman
Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust
Marsch	Hock Frankenstein	Skala

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL OFF A TREE.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rama Bhicaji, aged thirty-five, a toddy-drawer, residing with his brother at the Old Nagpada. On Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, deceased went up a toddy tree in Gosavis oart, at Chowpatty, and when at the top he suddenly became giddy and fell on the ground, a distance of about twenty-five feet, fracturing the right thigh bone and the right foot. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and after treatment was taken home by his brother. As Rama grew worse, he was again conveyed to the hospital, where he died shortly after midnight. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THREAD CEREMONY.—A correspondent writes as follows:—As announced, the thread ceremony of Master Shunkerao B., grandson of Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balcrushnaji Pitale, and great-grandson of the late Hon. Juggonathji Shunkershet, took place on Sunday last. There were four thread ceremonies in the Dyvudnia community on that morning in the same locality, on or near Pallow Road, at a stone's throw from each other. The attendance at the "Munj" ceremony of Master Shunkerao was large, representative, and influential. The ladies' Bickshwal procession was, indeed, picturesque, and far the best. There have been dinners and other ceremonials, the accompaniments of a "Munj." An afternoon party at 4-30 p.m. and the "Sode-munj" Varghoda procession will take place to-morrow afternoon, at his residence on Pallow Road.

PECULIAR WAY OF SETTLING ACCOUNT WITH A CUSTOMER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Withoo Visram, a grain-dealer having his shop at Parel, and his three servants, Bhawanji Assaria, Nansey, and Velia stood charged with assaulting Bhow Raghoo, his wife, Ruttonbai, and his brother, Sittaram Raghoo, all residing in a chawl at Currey Road, on the night of the 9th instant. A police havildar, named Ismail, and a policeman, No. 1470 F, also appeared to answer the charge of abetment of assault preferred against them by the above three complainants. A counter-charge of assault was preferred by accused against the three complainants. Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared for complainant in the first case, while Mr. Velinker defended. It appears that on the 1st instant the first accused called at the house of complainant Bhanoo, and demanded money due to him for grain supplied, Bhanoo informed him that as he was then out of employ he had no money, and requested him to wait for a few days. Withoo having become very importunate in his demand, Bhanoo referred him to the Small Causes Court. This appears to have enraged the first accused, who left the house swearing to wreak vengeance on the complainant Bhanoo. About 10 o'clock, on the night of the 1st instant, complainant Bhanoo, his wife, and brother, Sittaram, were seated in their house at Currey Road, when accused Withoo with his servants and the two policemen came up and knocked at the door, which was closed. Bhanoo opened the door, when, it was alleged, Withoo dragged him out of the room, and he and his three servants belaboured him with sticks. Bhanoo's wife and his brother, Sittaram, came out of the room and interfered, but were maltreated in the same manner. The two policemen stood witnessing the assault, and did not think it was their duty to separate the parties. Several neighbours went to complainants' rescue and secured the numbers of the policemen, who were trying to go away from the scene. Superintendent Crummey was informed of the occurrence, and that officer communicated with Mr. Nolan, the Divisional Superintendent of Police. Mr. Nolan went to the chawl, occupied by complainants, and removed them to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The object of the assault was stated to be to compel Bhanoo to pay the money due by him to the first complainant. In the counter-case it was stated that while the accused Withoo went to Bhanoo's house to collect outstandings, he and his servants were dragged into the room, and assaulted by Bhanoo and his brother. After the evidence in both the cases was recorded, Mr. Velinker, on behalf of first accused, urged that as Bhanoo was indebted to Withoo, the latter and his men went to demand money for the grain supplied, when they were assaulted by complainants. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the evidence produced on behalf of the prosecution was consistent and trustworthy. The evidence of the policemen should be received with caution as they were co-accused in that case, and the court believed that their presence on the spot was under compromising circumstances, although nothing definite had been proved against them. His Worship, under the circumstances, discharged the policemen, remarking at the same time that they should be transferred to another section. The first four accused in the first case were convicted of the charge of assault, and Nos. 1 and 2 fined Rs. 20 each and the other two Rs. 10 each. In the counter-case the court held that the evidence was untrustworthy, and discharged the accused.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

FIRST race for the Challenge Cup to be re-sailed to-day, at 2-15 p.m. The Course will be No. 1 Association Course twice round, to start at 2-15 p.m:—

ENTRIES.

1	Janetta	Lugger	Lieut R St J Gillespie	Crossed pick and shovel on white.
2	Eileen	Lugger	Surgn-Major H W Boyd	Red with white star
3	Red Rose	Double Lugger	Capt John Hext	Blue, with Star of India centre.
4	Melody	Lugger	Mr B K Macbeth	White with blue M.
5	Kismet	Lug-Sloop	Mr W [illegible] Symonds	Blue with red chevron.
6	Senta	Cutter	Mr E S Luard	Blue with a wide stripe of white, and a narrow one of red down the middle.

Time allowances.

		Eileen M. S.	Red Rose M. S.	Senta M. S.	Janetta M. S.	Melody M. S.
Kismet	allows	16 9	11 01	8 48	3 31	0 56
Melody	"	15 33	10 25	8 12	2 58	...
Janetta	"	12 35	7 17	5 14	...	...
Senta	"	7 21	2 13	...	..	...
Red Rose	"	5 08	...	...	..	...

Entry numbers are recall numbers. A track chart and instructions can be had at the Club Office or on board the schooner.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE course for ships' boats, this afternoon, will be Course No. 1.—To start at 2-30 p.m.

Course No. 1.—From pilot schooner leaving at to starboard round South Karanjah buoy, leaving it to starboard, round mark boat moored south-west of Sunk Rock, leaving it to starboard and finishing at pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard.

Starting line will be between mark boat with B. S. A. Flag moored east of pilot schooner and the pilot schooner's mainmast.

Finishing line will be between pilot schooner and the Yacht Club flagstaff.

Entries close, at noon, to-day, and can be left with the hall porter at the Yacht Club.

BOMBAY RACES, 1896.

1ST DAY.—SATURDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

ORDER OF RUNNING.

1ST RACE.—The Gaye Cup, 3-30 p.m.
2ND RACE.—The Cowasjee Jehangir Purse, 4 p.m.
3RD RACE.—The Eclipse Stakes, 4-30 p.m.
4TH RACE.—The Bombay Derby, 5 p.m.
5TH RACE.—The Champion Stakes, 5-30 p.m.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY ON BOARD A GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

IN connection with the robbery of jewellery committed on board the Transport Pavonia, the police have continued their inquiries. It appears that, shortly after forenoon on the 19th instant, a Ceylon jeweller, by name R. K. Himmapa, went on board the steamer to dispose of some jewellery. He had with him a black handbag, containing gold and silver jewellery of the value of Rs. 15,000. The merchant opened the bag and was showing the jewellery to a number of European firemen on deck, when a fireman, whose name could not be ascertained, and who could not be identified, suddenly snatched the bag away, and made off with it. Mr. Cooper, a R.N. ship's corporal, who was a passenger to England on board the vessel, ran after the thief, but missed him. The jeweller then reported the matter to the police, and while the latter were making inquiries, the second engineer of the vessel, who had seen a light behind the boilers, ordered the 6th engineer and a donkey man to accompany him to the spot. They went behind the boilers, and on making a search, they discovered the bag, which was covered with coal dust and partly open. On examining the contents, silver jewellery and a packet of precious stones were found missing. A duster or a towel, such as is used by firemen in their work, was also found in the bag. The enquiries were continued until Thursday morning, when the ship sailed. Though a number of soldiers and several firemen were standing on the deck when the theft was committed, no one could identify the thief. The value of the property still missing is stated to be Rs. 6,791.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A GERMAN.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard the case in which Heinrich Stieler, a German Jew, was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place. Joseph Kaufmann, another German, had also obtained a summons against Stieler under circumstances already published in these columns. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for complainant, while Mr. Hemming, solicitor, defended.

Before the charge was proceeded with, Mr. Hemming said that his client was assaulted in the first instance, and applied for a short adjournment till that afternoon to enable his client to obtain a cross summons against Kaufmann.

Mr. De Souza opposed the application on the ground that it was simply made with the object of annoying his client.

The magistrate said that in this case the accused was brought up before him on the 15th instant, on a charge of disorderly behaviour in a public place. He knew that the charge was allowed to stand over so that this case should be gone through. Accused did not then suggest that he was assaulted, and only now made the allegation. Accused could make a statement, and call witnesses, therefore there was no necessity for a cross-summons.

Joseph Kaufmann, being examined by Mr. De Souza, said that on the evening of the 14th instant, while he was going along Meadows Street, he was suddenly accosted by accused, who stopped and abused him in the German language. Complainant asked to be left alone, whereupon accused dealt him a blow on the side of his face and knocked his hat off. The blow nearly stunned him. He repeatedly gave several blows on witness' head, and then snatched a walking stick from complainant's hand, and struck him with it. Witness called out "sepoy, sepoy." A policeman came up, when complainant picked up his hat and went after accused to get back his stick. Accused turned round again, and repeated the assault. He dragged witness into Maju's shop, where he was thrown against a perambulator, which was smashed, and several boxes fell on him. Inspector Cordeaux then came up and took Stieler in custody.

In cross-examination witness said he was introduced to accused four months ago. Beyond that there was no further acquaintance between them.

Mr. Hemming: Do you know him now?—Certainly after all the blows he gave me.

Is it not true that your wife was desirous of forming acquaintance of accused and his brother?—Certainly not.

Kaufmann, being further cross-examined, said that he never complained to Halliburn about accused giving indifferent evidence in the case of Kaufmann vs. White. He never threatened to bring accused into trouble.

Were the blows severe or mild?—I can't say that.

Mr. Hemming (handing up a stick to his Worship): You will see, Sir, what the effect of a blow from such a stick would be.

The magistrate: I decline to try the experiment. (Laughter.)

Complainant, continuing, said that accused did not snatch the stick from him in self-defence.

Mr. Hemming: Did accused belabour you quietly, or how?—He belaboured me properly. (Laughter.)

Very violently?—Not very violently.

Mr. Hemming pointed out that in his information Kaufmann had stated that he was violently assaulted. The latter still persisted in saying that the assault was a voilent one.

A policeman and a peon having been examined, the case was adjourned until 3 p.m.

On resumption of the case, after luncheon, some more evidence was recorded. Inspector Cordeaux, who arrested the accused for disorderly behaviour, was next examined, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday next, at 2-30.

A MAHOMEDAN PHILANTHROPIST ACQUITTED OF CRUELTY TO HIS WIFE.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel and his Munim, Abu Bakar, and Bai Rehmatbai stood charged with assaulting Bai Khatubai, wife of Haji Jakeria. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for complainant, while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the first and third accused, and Mr. Balcrishna, solicitor, for the second accused. Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, watched proceedings on behalf of the sister and mother of third accused.

In delivering his decision, the magistrate recapitulated and dealt with evidence generally, and then said: From complainant's own evidence, which I think by no means under-rated the extent of her injuries, I have come to the conclusion that the story told by complainants, Malfma and Sohagan, is so gross an exaggeration of the facts that I am unable to accept it as true. I had repeatedly to warn the witness, Sohagan, while giving her evidence so violently, and volubly did she express herself. It appeared to me that she was entirely unreliable, and her witnesses were but a little more to be depended upon. I entirely disbelieve the story about the knife, which appears to have been invented by some woman that day in a far more serious form and to have been disproved practically on the spot by the inquiries of a police subedar. I do not believe evidence of these witnesses as to accused No. 2 being present at all, nor that Rematbai had anything to do in the matter. But so far as she is concerned, I am ready to hear any remarks counsel may have to offer. With regard to first accused I think that in his endeavour to obtain the key, he did commit a trivial assault upon complainant. There can be no doubt that a wife has as much right to protection from her husband violence or from any other man's, but it appears to me from the evidence of Khwaja Abdula, L.M. and S., who first saw complainant after the quarrel, and whose evidence appeared to me to be very fairly given, that first accused's violence was really of a very insignificant character, and the slight scratches and bruises complainant's doctor found upon her were in all probability the unintentional result of the scuffle for the key. I consider that the justice of this case will be fully met when I warn accused No. 1 in future to abstain from a scuffle with his wife and discharge him. The second accused is discharged.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac asked his Worship if the charge against Bai Rehmatbai, the second wife of the first accused, was withdrawn?

The magistrate asked Mr. Kirkpatrick if the prosecution had any further evidence than what she had adduced in the case?

Mr. Kirkpatrick could not say at this stage whether they had or not. Counsel had no instructions to withdraw the charge.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Then I will ask your Worship to deal with that case also. If, after hearing your Worship's judgment, the prosecution do not withdraw the charge then, to save expense and time, that charge may be dealt with now.

Mr. Kirkpatrick objected to it, remarking that that case must be dealt with on the day that it was fixed to come on.

It was eventually agreed that the charge sould be heard next week, unless in the meantime it was withdrawn.

FALSE COMPLAINT BY A YOUNG EUROPEAN.

MR. W. WEBB, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which George Archibald Brown, a young European clerk employed at the G. I. P. R. Offices, Victoria Terminus, stood charged with preferring a false complaint before the police. The case was formerly adjourned to enable accused to produce evidence. A Goanese tailor was now called by him, and deposed that accused had got a black suit made from the witness similar to the one pledged with the Marwari.

The Magistrate told accused that this did not help him at all. The charge he was called upon to meet was one of preferring false complaint against Duncan Ross, and thereby getting the police to act upon a wrong information.

The accused: I did not exactly charge Duncan Ross with the theft. I merely suggested to Inspector Nelmes that he might be the thief.

The Magistrate: But you had no reasonable grounds for making such a statement. Under the Act you are liable to a fine of Rs. 1,000, and to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accused was then called to show cause why he should not be punished for that offence. In answer he made several irrelevant statements, and said "I believe I have established my innocence."

The magistrate, differing from accused, remarked that but for his youth he would have passed the maximum sentence upon him. The complaint against Ross was the result of animosity arising out of a quarrel they had shortly before the offence was committed. The magistrate did not wish to blight accused's career by sending him to jail. He would therefore fine him Rs. 50, or in default sentence him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 20th February:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
London, P O	Robina, care of Peninsular,
Calcutta, Park St.	R. A. Walker, Esq., Great Western Hotel
Bhamo	Corpl Eyre, 2nd Yorks Regt, Colaba Depot.
Shegaon	Bernards Fernandes.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY SCHOOLS.

THE annual meeting and prize-distribution in connection with the Bombay Education Society Byculla Schools came off last evening. Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice, presided, while her Excellency Lady Sandhurst gave away prizes to the successful boys and girls, who were all accomodated on raised seats on the right of the dais, raised in the centre of the recreation pavilion, on the south of the main buildings. The large number of ladies and gentlemen present to witness this interesting function were accommodated on the left of the chairman. Her Excellency and the Chief Justice drove up to the main gate at a quarter-past five o'clock, and were received by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Dr. Waters, Colonel Empson, Mr. Orr, the Rev. Leigh-Lye and other directors.

The proceedings opened by Mr. Orr reading the report of the directors, which stated:—"In issuing their report for the year 1895, the directors are glad to be able again to speak with satisfaction of the general condition of the schools. The health of the children has been even better than usual. The medical Officer's report, which is attached, shows a decrease of 161 in the total admissions into hospital during the year, and there have been no deaths. The total receipts of the schools from all sources were Rs. 68,360-14-2 against Rs. 68,711-11-1 in 1894, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 68,979-7-6 against Rs. 69,285-2-6.

At the close of the year there were, 280 boarders; 172 boys, 108 girls, and 60 day-scholars; 30 boys, and 30 girls, total 340. The average number of boarders during the year was 275.

There were no changes in the staff of the schools during the year. The directors again record with satisfaction the continued successes of the Boys' School at the examination for Government scholarships, two of the Senior scholarships having been secured by boys from this school, making the grand number of five such scholarship-holders in the school. Two lads also passed the Entrance examination into the Subordinate Medical Department.

The Company of Cadets have had a particularly successful year.

The lady visitors have very kindly continued to interest themselves in the Girls' School. During the year it was thought desirable that the ladies should be asked to vist the Boys' School also, and the directors are glad to state that all the lady visitors, except one, have consented to give the benefit of their oversight to the Boys' School in addition to the Girls' School.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst has accepted the position of Patron, and Mr. Justice Strachey that of a Vice-Patron of the Society.

During the year 35 children were discharged (boys 17, and girls 18) against admissions of 47 (boys 25, girls 22). Of those admitted 11 were soldiers' children, 4 total orphans, 14 fatherless, 8 motherless, and 24 entirely destitute, were received on the free list.

The Apprentices' Home is still located in the buildings temporarily lent by the Government. The question of its permanent housing will have to be taken in hand very soon. During the year there have been six admissions and only one discharge.

The finances of the Society are in a normal candition, though general subscriptions show a slight improvement. While thanking those friends and well-wishers who have contributed their valuable support to the work of the Society, the directors trust that others will be induced to add their quota during the current year. The Church Offertories have declined by about 25 per cent.

The report having been read, a programme of well-selected songs was gone through very creditably by girls and boys of the schools. This done, her Ladyship distributed the prizes.

The chairman then addressed the assembly.

Sir Charles Farran said:—

Your Excellency Lady Sandhurst, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I esteem it a great honour that I have been asked by the governing body of this Institution to preside at this the 81st meeting of the Society for the distribution of prizes to the students. Last year H. E. the Governor with his wonted kindness consented to perform this function—greatly to the gratification of the successful students whom he congratulated on the result of their efforts in his usual felicitous manner. This year to the "still greater delight" of the scholars that task has been undertaken by her Excellency Lady Sandhurst and on your behalf, boys and girls, I venture to thank her Ladyship for the kindly and gracious manner in which she has performed it. Ladies and gentlemen, I said that it was an honour conferred on me to preside at this meeting, when I mention some of the distinguished men who have preceded me in that office you will understand why I so greatly estem it and I shall commence with a great man—one whose name has become familiar in Bombay as a household word. I find that between 1820 and 1826 the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone occupied the chair some five times, and Sir John Malcolm was equally constant to the school. Succeeding Governors have ever honoured its meetings by presiding—Lord Elphinstone did so no less than six times. Within my own memory I have seen as its Presidents Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Sir Philip Wodehouse, Sir Richard Temple, Sir James Fergusson, Lord Reay, Lord Harris, and, last though not least, the distinguished statesman who now is our Governor. The legal profession has also provided their meetings with distinguished Presidents Sir John Andey in 1840 and Sir Michael Westropp in 1864 occupied this chair. The Bishop for the time being of Bombay has also frequently presided. In short the names of the most illustrious men in the community have ever been found associated with these schools. Amongst them I must not omit to mention Archdeacon Barnes whose name will for ever be remembered in the school in connection with the Barnes Scholarship. The mention of the name of Archdeacon Barnes recalls to our recollection the antiquity of this institution. The Bombay Education Society in its present form may be said to have been formed in the year 1815, the year in which the Battle of Waterloo was fought. Previous to that times there had existed in Bombay a charity school in which the children of the Christian poorer classes were educated. It came into existence about the year 1718, just after the completion of St. Thomas's Cathedral. At the end of that the 18th century the school-house had fallen into disrepair and the school had ceased to flourish but in 1815 Archdeacon Barnes's took the matter in hand, and in that year more than Rs. 23,000 were subscribed, and the Society for the education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay was started. The old charity school was soon afterwards merged in the new institution. The East India Co.—the Government of that day—on that account contributed a sum of Rs 440 annually towards the support of the Society. The Government of Bombay still continued this small grant. But we must be thankful for small mercies. In 1821 the Military Asylum was affiliated to the Society. This was a Government foundation. Government continued to pay a monthly sum for the education of the children of soldiers who had died or been invalided home for many years. The connection of this foundation with the Society, however, practically ceased in 1872 when provision was elsewhere made by Government for the children of its soldiers. They have since been sent to Mount Abu and other hill stations, but still the Society has the care of many soldier's children to provide for cases which do not fall within the rules of the old Military Asylum. For this Government grants only a nominal sum of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per month. The teaching of the Society was not confined to Christian children. Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees were taught in its schools. It had branches in Surat, Thana and outlying places. After a few years this was discontinued. Difficulties arose in providing the children with vernacular books and a new scheme was adopted for the education of these races. The Bombay Education Society was, however, the parent stock from which has sprung the system of education which now prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the Bombay Presidency. The schools of the Society were at first located in the Fort, where a rented house was used by them. In 1824 Government made over to the Society the old Artillery ground at Byculla and in 1825 our great Governor, Mountstuart Elphinstone, laid the foundation-stone of the schools in their present situation. The children used then to attend church service in the Fort, but subsequently the present church was built in the school compound and by arrangement with its trustees seats for the children are provided in it. Since 1825 the Society has been doing its quiet, useful and unostentatious work. I should tell you and through you the public of this great city what that work is. In addition to the wealthy and well-to-do European merchants, servants of Government and others throughout the Presidency there are as you well know other Europeans. A most deserving class of the community whose daily or monthly pay as earnings is little more than sufficient for their daily or monthly wants. Such men marry and childern are born to them. Were it not for the existence of this and other kindred institutions these children must of necessity grow up uotaught and to a great extent mentally and morally uncared for. To teach and educate the children of these men is one of the principal aims and objects of the Society. Some contribute to the support of the children whom they send to these schools. When an application is made for admission the committee require a statement from the applicant of his income and the number of his children. These they scrutinize with the utmost care and then decide what sum the applicant can afford to pay for his children's education. A few, a very few, can pay the full fees of the school, but some do so. Some pay 1, and some 2, some ½, and so on. There are other more painful cases in which death or sickness removes the mainstay of the home and the children are left orphans or dependent only on their mothers. To these, when accommodation and funds persuit the Society stretches out its pelpful hands and takes care of the childen who would otherwise be left in a truly miserable plight in this land of their birth. The Government and the Society thus partially solve an almost insoluble problem. European Society in India is saved the pitiful sight of European children of respectable parentage sinking into the ranks of the pariahs and outcast of the land. The aim and objects of the Society (you will agree with me, appeal strongly to the feelings of us all. If I do not detain you too long I should wish you to know the source of the funds by which their objects are secured. Excluding the fees paid by the parents the Society has three sources of income. First and foremost come the projects of the printing Press. In 1848 the Society took over a printing press for Government. It had before that a lithographic press, but it was a small affair. Government then entrusted their printing work on contract to this press, allowing it a rate for printing lower than they had previously been paying. The contract was renewed from time to time until 1871 when a whim ceased them and they established the Central Press in which they did most of their own printing. This nearly coincided with the date when the Military Asylum was dissociated from the Society. Since then the press has been doing general work for the public. Government send it some of their extra work, but the struggle is severe, the competition is keen. About Rs. 15,000 on an average per annum is all that of late years the press has been able to contribute to the support of the school. The report of the Superintendent is brief and to the point. The directors hope for a larger share of Government work. Secondly there is the endowment fund. About 1871 when the income of the institution was becoming manifestly precarious the directors and their treasurer Mr. Orr (who ever since his coming to India has with all the energy of an energetic nature worked unceasingly for the welfare and advance of the Byculla Schools) resolved to establish an endowment fund. Their efforts were responded to and the fund now stands at about Rs. 1 lakh. I have not the exact figure before me. The interest of this fund helps in a small degree to swell the income of the schools. Lastly, come private subscriptions. Government, as I have told you contributes a small sum as do also the Railway companies for the benefit of the children of their European employes in proportion to the number of the children whom they send to the schools. Beginning from 1850 I see that from 1850 to 1860 public subscriptions on the average amounted per annum to Rs. 8,860; from 1860 to 1870 to Rs 9,672; from 1870 to 1880 to Rs. 4,713; from 1880 to 1890 to Rs. 3,185; and 1890 to 1894, to Rs. 3,181. Last year they amounted only to Rs. 2,677. The number of subscribers is between 70 and 80. I trust in future years that number will be augmented. When old supporters leave the country those who take their place are not always aware of the direction in which their subcriptions should flow. When they are considering the matter I trust that what I have said may direct their attention to the Byculla Schools. To keep them in an efficient state an income of between Rs. 70,000 and 80,000 per annum at the least is needed. I turn now to the results which the governing body have achieved. It appears from the report which you have heard read, the programme which you have witnessed, and, I may add, the healthy and cheerful looks of the boys and girls whom you see around you. My friend Mr. Kirkham as usual reports well of the school. He says he regrets the closing of the workshop attached to the school, but the directors have been prompt to seize the opportunity and to avail themselves of the assistance of the Technical Institute which is proving so useful in Bombay. The health of the school has been excellent through out the year. The number of admissions to hospital has been reduced to 112. This specks volumes for the care with which the hygiene of the school has been attended to and its cleanliness kept up. The achievements of the cadet corps show that the physical training of the boys has been successful. I cannot sit down without congratulating the Head Master Mr. English and the Head Mistress Miss Parker, on the result of the working of the schools in 1895, and hope that the result of the present years working will be equally satisfactory.

On the motion of the Archdeacon, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and Lady Sandhurst. The proceedings terminated with three cheers for her Excellency.

Previous to the prize-distribution the annual general meeting of the Society was held, the Ven'ble the Archdeacon in the chair. The report was adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, Lt.-Col Empson, Hon'ble Mr. Basil Lang, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. R. Gilbert, Mr. C. N. Hall, and Mr. L. Crawford.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT REJECTED.

IMPERATRIX VS. MADHU WALAD ISHRAM AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a petition of the Government of Bombay through Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appealing against an order of acquittal passed on the 15th October last by Mr. C. H. Jopp, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar.

The two accused were charged with committing dacoity under section 395 of the Penal Code. The Sessions Judge stated there could be no doubt that, at 8 o'clock on the night of 21st January last, a body of men came and robbed, or attempted to rob the house of one Ballaram Marwadi at Apegaon. Ballaram said that, before he escaped from the house, he recognised the first accused as one of the thieves who had entered the house. Two other witnesses stated that the two accused and another person entered the house and took a "kargota" from Mhas Patel, that Dada Patel escaped from the house and raised the alarm, and that the thieves then ran away. Another witness stated that, on the afternoon of 21st January, shortly before the robbery, he saw the two accused sitting with other Bhils in the fields a few miles from Apegaon. A comparison of the statements said to have been made by Ballaram at different times shewed that his evidence as to the identification of the first accused was untrustworthy. As the "kargota" was not found, the only question in the opinion of the Sessions Judge was whether the evidence of the two chief witnesses could be believed. The accused's pleader argued that, if the accused or any of the thieves had actually entered Ballaram's shop, something belonging to Ballaram would have been stolen, and that it was very unlikely that the accused would have committed a dacoity in a village where they were well known. Now the fact that nothing at all, great or small, was taken from Ballaram's house was, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, certainly strange if the thieves actually entered the house. Reviewing all the points in the case, the Sessions Judge held that it would not be safe to convict the accused, and they were acquitted and discharged. The grounds of appeal from the above decision were that the Sessions Judge improperly distrusted the evidence of the eye-witnesses, who had no motive to give false evidence against the accused, and let the real offenders go unpunished. The reasons given for distrusting the evidence were not warranted by the evidence in the case and the probable inferences deducible therefrom. The court below improperly suspected that there was ample time within which a conspiracy against the accused was possible, etc.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal.

ABETMENT OF AN ILLEGAL SECOND MARRIAGE.

IMPERATRIX VS. DATU SAJNAJEE.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, on the 15th January last, convicted him of abetment of the offence of marrying again in the life-time of a husband, and sentenced him to two months' simple imprisonment. Mr. Najindas Toolsidas appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with abetment of the offence, on the part of Bhiki, wife of Balla Bapu, of marrying again in the life-time of her husband. The fact of the "mohotur," or second marriage ceremony was proved by four witnesses who were present on the occasion. They were of the same caste as the parties to the marriage, namely, Nhavis. The alleg d second marriage took place in August, 1894, and it was natural after such a lapse of time, and especially as this was the third time that the witnesses had been examined on the subject, that the points important to the inquiry should, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, fix themselves more firmly in the memories of the witnesses than less essential circumstances. There was according to the evidence a discussion on the question of Bhiki's first husband being alive. On the whole, the evidence left no doubt in the Sessions Judge's mind that they had been describing what they actually saw. The assessors did not believe them, but the Sessions Judge observed that two other assessors at the trial of the principals were satisfied with the evidence of the same four witnesses. Now, there was no doubt that the accused who is a cousin of Bhiki's father, was present at and took part in promoting the second marriage. The ceremony did not take place at the woman's own village, and the fact that her father and cousin were present with Bhiki, indicated a conspiracy to commit the offence. Two of the witnesses said that the accused personally took part in meeting the objection that the marriage was illegal, by asserting that a divorce had been obtained from the first husband, an assertion which was undoubtedly untrue. Two of the four witnesses differed in certain particulars as to the accused's offence. With regard to that the Sessions Judge remarked that, had the case been a fabrication, it was probable that the witnesses would have made much more complete allegations. Differing from both the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their lordships, in disposing of the appeal, were of opinion that the facts found by the Sessions Judge did not necessarily prove abetment of the offence. The court, therefore, reversed the conviction and sentence.

KILLING A SISTER AS A WITCH.

IMPERATRIX VS. BABLYA WALAD RAMJEE.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. A. H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in December last, convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eight years.

The accused struck his sister Ani one blow on the back of the head, and another on the left side, with a male bamboo staff, the latter blow rupturing her already enlarged and diseased spleen. He came and picked a quarrel with Ani about some "udid" which she was threshing, apparently with the very bamboo with which she was struck, and which he snatched from her. After receiving the blows, she ran from the floor into one Pandu's field and dropped at his feet there. Being carried thence, she died in her own house the same evening after a few spasms. As to motive, it appeared that because the accused's daughter Manu, said to be about 12 years old and married to Ani's son had a few days before this died either of fever or miscarriage, the accused had inferred that his sister was a witch and had therefore threatened her with violence if she did not quit the village. His own frank admission of this threat, said the Sessions Judge, was his best defence, for those poor outlandish Peint folk are just as swift to come in and surrender themselves as homicides after the act, as they are prone to superstition and to yield themselves to the fury and passion of the moment. The Sessions Judge was unable to allow that this was a case of only grievous hurt, and not of culpable homicide. As he had had constantly to remark, he said, far less hurt than this, done by man to man, suffices in this country to rupture spleen or liver, and thereby cause death. Woman, the weaker vessel, said Mr. Unwin, is far more obnoxious, and far more often falls a helpless victim to such violence. Here the vital regions of head and spleen were struck, and the deceased was evidently well-stricken also in years. Allowance then could only be made for the "bona-fides" of the accused's belief in witchcraft and of his grief at his daughter's death. For these reasons, and concurring with one assessor, the Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the accused as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

394 95—In person (in pauper)—Dhunraj Moorlidhur Bias vs Rahimtoola Moosabhy—Payne G and S.
303-95—Ardeshir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjhora—Bland & N.
552-93—Brown and M—Sha Lodhor Petraj and another vs Narrondas Hurredas and another—Payne G and S.
283-95—Ardeshir H and D—Goo abchand Moonalal and others vs Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadhur—Crawford B and Co.
207-95—Duphtory and F—Tolaram Tilloomal vs Jumnadas Versimal.

For Hearing Exception to the Commissioners' Report.

470-411-88—Craigie, L and O—Hurrivulabhdas Cullandas vs Ootumchund Maneckjee—Bhaishunker and K and Dikshit and D.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

14-95—Thackordas, D and C—Chabildas Laloobhoy vs. Venayek Ra.chunder Luxumonji and others—Crawford B and Co, M H Khan and Brown and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

396-94—Bhaishunker and K—Shankergur Kishoregur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co—Part heard.
517-95—Little N and B—Moroba Ramcrushna and another vs Luxumon Nana Patel—Khunderao and S.
F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 and Government and Goverdhandas Khimjee—Craigie L and O, and Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jane Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.
444-95—R N Motabhoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Walbai and another—In person.
147-111-95—Ardeshir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.
417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Saiboo vs Narrotumdas Vanarsidas—In person.
221-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Habib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusein Dewjee and another—Janardhan and A.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Bolan Railway may possibly be opened for regular traffic on March 15th, as everything is practically ready for the continuous running of trains.

MAJOR-GENERAL BADCOCK, Quartermaster-General, goes on tour to the frontier next month, visiting Wano and the Tochi Valley, and the Malakand and Swat posts before proceeding to Simla.

COLONEL GLASGOW, Assistant Adjutant-General, at Headquarters, Bengal Command, will probably officiate in command of the Nurbudda District when Major-General Dalrymple proceeds on leave.

MANY in India will learn with regret of the death in Paris, at the age of fifty-nine, after an operation for the removal of cancer in the throat of M. Eugene Cujoun, the "Maharajah Prince of Chandernagore," as he was styled by the French Government in 1885.

IN the Punjab Provincial Budget Estimates for 1896-97 the sum of Rs. 24,00,000 has been provided for provincial public works. Out of this Rs. 1,75,000 stands allotted for original civil buildings.

FROM the 8th to the 14th instant, 7 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 247 Hindus, and 48 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 314 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 204. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from small-pox, 12 from measles, 109 from fevers, 18 from dysentery, 7 from diarrhœa, and 167 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·8 per 1,000 per annum.

THE movement of bullion in the port of Calcutta during the last two years opens a wide field for conjecture as to its influence on exchange. In the course of the ten months ending with January we imported gold and silver to the value of Rs. 1,09,23,000, Rs. 76,21,000 representing that of the "white metal." The total was Rs. 20,26,000 above that of the corresponding period of 1894-95. Calcutta exports of the precious metals, on the other hand, declined from Rs. 77,46,000 to Rs. 20,26,000—a drop of Rs. 51,20,000. The nett result is that Bengal retained gold and silver bullion to the tune of 71¼ lakhs more in the ten months just expired than in the same space of the previous year.

THE *Rangoon Times* writes as follows about the burning or rather stinging tree of Burma:—"Beneath the leaves are stings comparable to those nettles which when touched pierce the skin and secrete a fluid which certainly has a burning effect. The sting leaves no outward sign, but the sensation of pain persists sometimes, for months, and is especially keen on damp days, or when the place which has been wounded is plunged in water. The natives in the part of Burma where this tree grows are in such terror of it that they fly in haste when they perceive the peculiar odour which it exhales. If they happen to touch it they fall on the ground and roll over and over on the earth with shrieks. Dogs touched by it yelp and run, biting and tearing the part of their bodies that has been touched. A horse which had come in contact with a 'burning tree' ran like a mad thing, biting everything and everybody that it could reach. A missionary at Mandalay, who investigated a leaf of the plant with his forefinger, suffered agony for several weeks, and for ten months felt occasional darting pains in his finger." One of these trees was in the Gardens of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society, but it died or was destroyed some years ago.

LAST year's work of the Calcutta Microscopical Society, as presented in the eighth annual report does not appear to have been quite satisfactory. Not, let us hasten to add, that there has been any falling off in respect of quality but only in the amount of the work done. A number of valuable contributions, in lecture form, have been made yb members, and many of these have been illustrated by photo-micrographic lantern slides. But while some members have worked energetically others seem to have been lacking in interest. This has occasioned a very urgent appeal in the report for the renewal of the interest of old members and the awakening of interest in those who may become new members. There is also a very feasible suggestion that the professional microscopists, who for the most part have held aloof from the Society, should co-operate with the members in the interest of microscopical research and for the purpose of popularising the study. Perhaps the hint will not be lost on the professionals.

THE work of enlarging the Annandale grounds at Simla, in order to give a greater sweep to the race-course by rounding off the old sharp turns, is making very satisfactory progress. The money for the improvements has been found, and though the Annandale General Committee will start the season in debt, to the tune of six or seven thousand rupees, this burden will sit lightly on their shoulders. They know that under the present scheme everything will be done that is possible, and that hereafter no large expenditure will be required: the limit of cutting into the hillside has been reached and sportsmen must rest content with the area thus provided for racing, cricket, polo, and football. Polo can never be played with much profit on so small a ground, but cricket and football will both benefit by the enlargement now being made. As to racing, if a good prospectus is framed and issued early in the season owners in the plains will send up their ponies, perhaps, just to try the new course.

IT may have been noted that in last week's Season Report two hundred persons from neighbouring Native States were said to have entered the southern districts of the N.-W. P. in which famine relief works have been opened. This is the first sign that scarcity is making itself felt severely in those States, and the Political Officers will have to move the Durbars to provide for their own starving ryots.

THE Fourth Clause of the Anglo-French Convention as to Siam—that which provides that all trade privileges existing or to be acquired in Yunnan and Szechuen shall be enjoyed in common by both Powers—was inserted, it is understood, at the instance of the Government of India, in the hope that the interest of both nations being enlisted their joint influence may the sooner induce China to open the trade of Yunnan.

To the list of the General Officers who intend taking leave this summer must be added the name of Major-General Sir George Wolseley, commanding the Lahore District. There will be an unusual number of officiating commands going during the next few months, and it may be useful to detail these. In the ten First Class District Quetta, Lahore, and Poona will be open for eight months—Poona being included as Major-General Duncan will be acting for Lieutenant-General Nairne. In the nineteen Second Class Districts the officiating vacancies, for varying periods, will occur at Jubbulpore, Karachi, Umballa, Agra, and Belgaum. All the officers going on leave belong to the British Service, except Brigadier-General Sir Bindon Blood, R. E., commanding at Agra, who ranks on the Indian list as he is elected for continuous service in this country.

THE value of mountain artillery in operations against the tribesmen in and about Upper Burma, writes a contemporary, has been fully recognised for some time past, and the arrangement under which 7-pounder guns are entrusted to the Military Police is an excellent one. In the Northern Chin Hills and at Sima in the Bhamo district the police battalions have each two guns, and now the companies at Sadon are to receive a similar equipment. Any intelligent sepoy can be taught to lay and fire a mountain gun at the short ranges whereat fire is opened in jungle-fighting, and the presence of a few instructors from a native battery is all that is required to form a good-gun detachment. By this arrangement the splitting-up of the regular mountain batteries can be avoided, and these units can be kept intact so as to be ready for special emergencies. As there are plenty of spare 7-pounders each battalion of Military Police on the frontiers of Burma might well be given two guns. If mule transport is too expensive to keep up, coolies can be employed, as in the case of the Gurkha regiments stationed in Assam which have had their gun-detachments for many years. The moral effect of artillery in Burma is singularly great, as was shown in the expeditions in Chinland. Where infantry alone were sent against them, the Chin fought with some show of courage, and in one or two instances gained trifling successes, but once guns appeared on the scene they deserted their villages and would not even man their stockades. In case of a great war India might have to draw upon Burma for some of the troops in garrison, and it would be a point gained if the province could dispense altogether, at a pinch, with its regular mountain batteries of which India has too few. This may be made possible by giving three of the Burma battalions two guns each, in addition to those assigned to the Military Police.

THE crime of *lese majeste* in Germany has surely reached a *reductio ad absurdum*. Many ridiculous charges have been brought under that elastic and incomprehensible category, but none, perhaps more farcical than that described by the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, who relates how, at Danzig recently, an upholsterer was asked at a restaurant what he considered a stucco bust of the Empress was worth. His reply was that its value was not more than a shilling. For thus daring to estimate a plaster figure of the Emperor's consort at such a low and contemptible figure, the wretched upholsterer was indicted for high treason. Happily, one of the productions in the case was the stucco bust, which, the Judge said, was of very inferior value. That saved the prisoner, who was allowed to go this time. The next logical step will be to arraign the Judge for declaring that any presentment of the Empress can be of inferior value.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT, FEBRUARY 23.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Merbecke—Hymns 90, 514 and 537.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis.—Hymns 108, 353 and 184. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHENS CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-45 a.m. (local time)—Matins, Celebration and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins.—Hymns 84, 352 and 91.
6 p.m.—Evensong.—Hymns 90, 254, 370 and 94.

Monday, February 24.
St. Matthias's Day.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
(Chaplain's Address—Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Gt. Western Hotel.)

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Opening Services in the New Church, Waudby Road.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. The Rev. W. Mackichan and the Rev. R. M. Gray. Collection for the Building Fund.
Hymns 217, 18 and 291.
Psalm Old Hundred.
Anthem "O send out Thy light and Thy truth"—Gounod.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 93, 92 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 84, 291 and 23.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. NICHOLAS, SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (choral).
4-30 p.m.—Children's Vespers and Catechism.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 36, 119 and 139.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 35, 333 and 488.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.

Byculla (Victoria Gardens.)

9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. J. H. O'Brien.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon by the Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Fr. Alban, O.S.P.
Alms for Organ and Choir.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Wednesday, February 26.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

Thursday, February 27.

8 p.m.—Pastor's Bible Class.
Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER.

10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. H. A. Crane.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. T. P. Fisher.

MAZAGON CHURCH.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Mr. C. B. Sharman.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—(Madras Time.)

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Evening Service—Psalms 97, tune 167; Hymns 65, 2nd tune, Par. 56 and 4, tune 130; Hymns 103 and 348.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.

Carr Sprague, Surg Capt Bo I M S, on duty, from Aden.
Swan, Lieut, Bo I S C, on duty, from Aden.
Bray, Surgn, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Aden.
Marder, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Aden.
Adams, 2nd-Lt, Ms, 3rd M Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

FEBRUARY 21.

Weallens, Major, Ms, 1st North Regt, on exchage, from Aldershot.
Armstrong, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 21.

Monks, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Mahableshwar.
Brackenbury, Major, Bo, R A, off leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1896.

1. To enable members to attend the first day's Races the Commanding Officer's parade for this afternoon is cancelled.
2. The Regiment will parade on Wednesday next 26th instant at the corner of the parade ground near the Money School at 8-30 p.m. for Route march and will be dismissed at Grant Road Bridge at 9-30 p.m.
Dress.—Review Order—Khaki.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. It is notified for general information that the Annual Camp will open this afternoon the 22nd instant, at Parli Hill. Horses and Kit should be sent down early to-day with a letter to the Sergt. Instr. who will be present in Camp.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Mahaluxmi Camp, 22nd February, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer to-day—2nd-Lieut. Robertson.
2. The annual Inspection of the Corps will take place to-day in two parts as follows:—
6-30 a.m. service practice from 10-inch R. M. L. Gun including competition for Gatacre Cup.
Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
4-30 p.m. sharp General Inspection. Full dress with arms putties to be worn.
All members are reminded that they must be present on parade unless they have obtained special leave of absence in writing from the Officer Commanding or have sent in a medical certificate to the effect that they are physically unfit for duty.
3. The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from the 11th instant:—Gunner C. A. Flower, P. E. Flower, and W. Booker.
4. Members are reminded that the Camp will be struck on Sunday morning next.
5. Company Sergt.-Major G. P. Watson is granted leave of absence on account of sickness from this date.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the North West Provinces, Gujarat, and at Karachi, Ajmere, Neemuch, Raipur Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Coimbatore, while calms or north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Ajmere and 8 at Bombay and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the average at Deesa and Bangalore, and the minimum is very large at Karachi. The higest temperature in the shade was 100° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 44° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are partially clouded at Cochin and Karachi. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather over the country to the north of latitude 16° and also to the westwards of Jocabahad in the Gulf appears to be unsettled. The isobars indicate that the weather to the eastwards of Masulipatam or Madras is probably unsettled also, elsewhere it is fine and settled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 21.

Friday's observations:—Pressure has decreased briskly over Rajputana and increased briskly over Bengal and along the foot of the Himalayas. The readings are high in Assam and Upper Burma and over the Central Provinces, Bombay, the Deccan and Konkan coast, while they are low over the western desert, and over the west of the Bay. The winds vary very much in direction and calms are numerous all over the interior of the country. The force this morning is fresh at Diamond Island and at some Rajputana stations. The mean temperature has fallen over North-East India and generally risen elsewhere. The fall in Bengal has been large. The mean temperature is excessive over North-West India, the Carnatic and Lower Burma. The abnormal deficiency has been very large over Bengal and the central parts of the country, where the night temperatures have been very low. Rain has been fairly general and moderately heavy over Burma, and a local shower is reported from Purnea.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th February 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·946
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	75·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·0
Dew Point	62·6
Relative humidity of Air	·655
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·0
General Directions of wind*	N, ENE, NW, WNW NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	216

* From midnight to midnight.

A CURIOUS little confirmation—if confirmation were now needed—of the Russo-Turkish Alliance reports, is afforded in a telegram from the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*. It seems that a draft of such a scheme was sketched out the other day by the first dragoman of the Russian Embassy, and afterwards shown to the Sultan. Abdul Hamid is reported to have shown some displeasure when he saw the paper, and to have remarked that between such friends as the Czar and himself written engagements were superfluous.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camilla are recommended as harmless and imperceptible Face Skin Cosmetique, imparting fresh bloom to the Cheeks and velvet-smoothness to the Complexion. Each Rs. 14, of MADON, SONS and CO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Stella, 1544 tons, Captain R Partridge, sailed yesterday for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE s s City of Edinburgh, 2060 tons, Capt W Frame, sailed yesterday for Karachee with the same bottom cargo.

THE schooner Flor de Mar, 121 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Inhambane, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Elektra, 1996 tons, Captain F Kossovich, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C Brandt, Mr Meyer, Mr Haas and wife, Mrs Habhum, Mr H H Templer, and three deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee (18th February) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Tice and three children, Mr Morgan, Captain Browne and 338 deck. She will sail to-day for the same ports with a general cargo and Mr Soomlal and son, one native officer as cabin and 67 deck passengers.

THE following is a list of passengers arrived by the s s Vincenzo Florio:—Mr and Mrs C Bragauzio, Mr L Chiogioni, Mr G Bordolo, Mr Gedibbanno and family, Mr G Vinco, Mr Mendis and family, Mr MacArdell Freak, Mrs Gorman and child, Mrs Wilson and child, Mr U Norvegea, Mr G Badolo, Mr R Hamilton, Mr A Maniera, Sister Susanna, Major and Mrs Weallans, Col and Mrs Havelock, Mr L Coppena, Mr J De Coote, Rev P Silvestre, Rev P Lo-dovico, Mr Aganoor, Rev and Mrs A W Prautch, Mr M Prasada, Miss J E Thomas, Miss A F Deane, Mr T A E Thompson, and Miss F Ambrose.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Kirkhill	2347	Watson	China	22-2	Tata & Sons
B	Ormidale	2301	Butler	Liverpool	5-3	W & A Graham
D	Caledonia	1716	Griffiths	Not fixed		C Muncherji & Sons
F	Hydaspes	1911	Dowell	Hongkong	22-2	P & O S N Co
H & J	Madura	1273	Stebbing	Zanzibar	29-2	M Mackenzie
N	Rheinfels	1773	Wilkins	Hamburg	22-2	Glade & Co
O	Courtfield	2105	Sheldrake	Marseilles	26-2	K Nixon
Q	Ras Elba	1768	Moore	Trieste	23-2	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Mangalore	21-2	Shepherd & Co
Sabermati	524	Ahmed	Bhownugger	22-2	Do.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Kurrachee	22-2	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	City of Edinburgh	2060	Frame	Kurrachee	21-2	F Forbes
2	Sultan	1775	Collen	Jeddah	29-2	V Ebrahim & Co
3	V Florio	1851	Mautrio	Genoa	5-3	C Barboro
4	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	7-3	P & O Co
5	Kapurthala	672	Skinner	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
7	Imperatrix	2334	Russovich	Trieste	1-3	A Lloyds
8	Electra	1996	Cassovide	China	21-2	A Lloyds
9	Strathgyle	3284	Jones	Havre	24-2	Graham & Co
12	Tokio	2781	Johns	Hull		F Muir & Co
14	Kerby Hall	1688	Brown	Liverpool	29-2	E Bates & Co
15	Peshawur	2237	Cole	China	3-3	P & O Co
16	Florida	2049	Young	Marseilles	29-2	J Mackintosh
18	Juba	134	Pidcock	Zanzibar		M Mackenzie

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Samoa	6838	Hansford			K Nixon & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m, 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Vincenzo Florio (s).	Montana	Genoa, Jan. 27.
21	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachee, Feb. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Skuld (s)	Rafen	Singapore.
	Strathfillans (s)	Asborne	Dunkirk, &c.
	Elektra (s)	Kossovich	Kobe, &c.
	Cy of Edinburgh (s)	Frame	Karachee.
	Stella (s)	Partridge	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Schooner Flor de Mar Nacoda, for Inhambane.
Steamer Pachumba, Rickford, for Karachee.
The brig Emizade, for Delagoa Bay, entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
18 Kistna s ... Foster ... Calcutta, Jan 30.

DEPARTURES.

February 18.—Steamer Clydesdale.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
18 Aglaia s ... Calcutta.
19 Palitana s ... Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

18 Tidra s ... Calcutta.
Clan Ross s ... London.
19 Aglaia s ... Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—30 cases whisky, C H B Forbes and Co.
Kirkhill s—10 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—78 cases candles, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
City of Edinburgh s—310 boxes bar soap, A Shaikadam; 3 cases tobacco, Ruttonji Byramjee.
Kirkhill s—10 cases beer, Merwanji Nusserwanji Sons and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—6 bales papers and envelopes, H Abdoolally; 1 case provision, 16 cases cheese, 2 cases bacon, and 8 cases hams, W B Green and Co.
Himalia s—4 cases medicine, B Smith and Co.
Shannon s—27 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.
Chusan s—1 cask provision, D Cowasji.

FROM HAMBURG.

Europa s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Australia s—10 cases paper, N Cumroodin.
Drachenfels s—1 cask portwine, M Russeo and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—11 cases paper, C Lookmanjee; 1 puncheon rectified spirit, Treacher and Co; 13 cases paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—40 kegs chemicals, H Visram; 125 cases candles, A H Tyabally; 85 cases candles, D Cowasjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Clan Alpine s—25 cases clocks, M Cumulcee and Co; 47 cases provisons, Treacher and Co.

FROM PORTS ID.

Worsley Hall s—41 cases claret, Morenas and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shannon s—15 cases provision, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ormidale s—900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 45 bales wool, M Khoopchund; 20 bales wool, F Forbes and Co
Kirby Hall s—100 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 110 bales wool, N Cassombhoy and Co; 1,500 cwts linseed cake, Glade and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—5½ cwt moye-teeth, and ¾ cwt ivory, Rahimtoola Mahomed; 3 3-4 cwts ivory, D Dossa; 3 3-4 cwts ivory, Ebram Passaya and Co
Shannon s—505 cwt myrabollams, K Dadhur; 1050 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee

FOR HAVRE.

Strathgyle s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 32 cwt gum, Eugene Meiffre; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Florida s—195 cwts buffalo horns, R Fazal; 4,720 cwts castor seed, and 259 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Courtfield s—2001 cwts gingelly seed, and 2000 cwts mowra seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 1828 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—1 bale woollen carpets, J G Trefftse Sohn; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathgyle s—352 cwts oilcakes, Hormusjee Rustomjee; 1,025 cwts rapeseed, Poonja Jairam; 150 bales cotton, E Stinnerand Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,100 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.
Ras Elba s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1,015 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 880 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.
Ras Elba s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—656 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—55 cases sharkfins, and 92 cwts kismiss, K M Jaitha; 15 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 cwts onions, S H Hoosein; 50 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusji and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Kirkhill s—25 cwts Sandalwood, M H Esaac Ellias; 17 cwts bysabole, M Gordhun; 1½ cwt ivory, O H Mahomed; 150 bales twist, H Pestonjee; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 13 chests opium, K Ramnarayen

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes s—11 bales piece goods, and 151 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales piece goods, ED Sassoon and Co 21 bales twist, F M Chinoy; 20 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, C Bejonjee; 10 bales piece goods, Silas E Sassoon.
Kirkhill s—63 bales twist, Tata and Co; 125 cwts sandal wood, Fazal Dhunji; 5 chests opium, S Khetsidas; 400 bales twist, R Gootiram; 200 bales twist, R Nusservanjee.

CALENDAR.—FEBRUARY, 1896.

First Quarter ... Feb. 22nd, 2h. 5·8m., a.m.
Full Moon ... " 29th, 0h. 42·7m., a.m.

Sat. 22.—Bombay Races, 1st Day—Bombay Sailing Association's Races—B. V. R. Parade—B. V. A. Annual Camp of Exercise, Mahaluxmee Fort, closes—Annual Inspection by Lieut. Col. Stevens—The China Mills meeting, 3-30 p.m. —B. V. R. Association, annual meeting, closes—Harmston's Circus, 4 and 9 p.m.—Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp of Exercise, Parli Hill, Bandora, 22-7 March—Exhibition of Chicken's—Departure of Maharaja of Kapperthula—Departure of English Mail per s. s. Carthage—Sunrise 6-25 a.m.; Sunset 6-3 p.m.; High water 3-39m., 5-36a.; Low water 10-16m., 10-57a.

Sun. 23.—1st Sunday in Lent—Bombay Foxhounds meet, at Paria—P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, with English Mails of 7th inst., expected to arrive at evening—Sunrise 6-24 a.m.; Sunset 6-3 p.m.; High water 4-58m., 7-17a.; Low water 11-48m.

Mon. 24.—Ordinaries Bombay Races—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance—Half-yearly meeting, Western India Turf Club, Race Stand, 8-30 a.m.—Y. M. C. A., Prayer meeting, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.—Exhibition of Chickens, Dadar Poultry Farm (Governor visits)—Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp, Parli Hill—Sunrise 6-24 a.m.; Sunset 6- p.m.; High water 6-30m., 8-51a.; Low water 1-52m., 1-4[illegible]

Tues. 25—Bombay Races, 2nd Day—Departure of Transport Victoria—Evening Entertainment to Hon. W. R. Macdonell, Darria Mehel—Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp, Parli Hill—Sunrise 6-23 a.m.; Sunset 6-4 p.m.; High water 7-57m., 9-40a.; Low water 3-5m., 2-21a.

Wed. 26.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Ordinaries Bombay Races—Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap—Bombay Club, Half-yearly general meeting, 5-30 p.m.—Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.—Bombay United S. and W. Co., meeting, 3 p.m.—New East India Press Co., meeting 4 p.m.—Half-yearly general meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 6 p.m.—Anthropological Society of Bombay, annual meeting, 5-30 p.m.—Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp, Parli Hill—Sunrise 6-22 a.m.; Sunset 6-4 p.m.; High water 9-16m., 10-21a.; Low water 3-51m., 3-26a.

Thur. 27.—Bombay Races, 3rd Day—Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap—Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz—Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp, Parli Hill—Sunrise 6-22 a.m.; Sunset 6-5 p.m.; High water 10-14m., 10-58a.; Low water 4-31m., 4-16a.

Fri. 28.—Ordinaries, Bombay Races—Eclipse of the Moon—Bombay Telephone Co., meeting, 2-15 p.m.—Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp—Sunrise 6-21 a.m.; Sunset 6-5 p.m.; High water 11-3m., 11-34a.; Low water 5-[illegible]m., 5-[illegible]

THE MOST ALARMING attacks of Gout and Rheumatism may be defeated by a few doses of Hermit's Rheumatic and Gout Cure (Rs. 2-8) and Hishai Brussicon (Re. 1), of MADON, SONS and Co.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A very fine assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington and Super-Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made to measure.

CHEAP and RELIABLE WATCHES.—Send for our New Special Watch Price List, just Ready. Watches from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 110. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Hornby Road.

CHEAP ARTICLES, near Crawford Markets, next to Omrigur, Oilmen Stores, Tea, Coffee, Patent Medicine, Tobacco, Cigars, Cut-Cheese, Bacon, Ham, &c., Outstation orders attended.—C. S. DEMELLO & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Burroughs and Watts Billiard Table, Furniture, English Safe, Victoria, horse, tents, etc., at Frere Road, next to Port Trust Office, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Mr. James Dunlop's Furniture, Piano, Victoria, Dog-cart, horse, etc., at Bandora Hill, to be SOLD, on Sunday, the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.—Full Authorized Report will shortly be Published. Price 6 Annas (to Native Christians 4 Annas). Register Orders at S. P. C. K. DEPOT, 41, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (N.B.—Subscribers to Bombay Diocesan Record receive one copy free).

SPECIAL BRANDS of Messrs. Oakes & Co.'s well-known CIGARS—Ideals, per Box of 25, Rs. 3-4; Gymkhana, per Box of 50, Rs. 5-4; Empires, per Box of 50, Rs. 4; Beresford, per Box of 50, Rs. 3-4; and Mosquitos, per Box of 100, Rs. 5. Agents:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a LICENSED MEDICAL Officer, for the S. S. "Sultan," carrying Pilgrims. Apply sharp to VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co., Khoja Mohla, Mandvie.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

FOR SALE.—Owner going Home, CARRIAGE in good order with pair of strong PERSIAN HORSES, Serviceable Turn-out. Price very moderate. Apply to "No. 45," care of this Office.

PIANO FOR SALE, Semi-Grand, by Chickering, of America. Thoroughly sound and in excellent condition. Apply to "Box No. 33," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART (with removable hood) by Stephens, Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 350. Apply "O," care of this Office.

RIPPINGILLE'S celebrated KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES, in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

TO BE LET, at Breach Candy, for 6 or 18 months, from beginning of May, a large well-furnished HOUSE with Billiard Table, Piano, Good Stabling. G. F. HORBURY, Warden Road.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

TO LET, for about six months, from 1st May next, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at Nepean Sea Road, at present occupied by Mr. A. C. WALKER.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE as supplied by Special Appointment to H. M. the QUEEN and H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES. The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

VIEWS of Renowned Places of India and the World—the most beautiful Hand Paintings, Life-size Figures, &c. Please come and see at SHEHERIAR IRANI, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I CANNOT SAY anything more impressive than has been said by all who have come before me to this Hotel. Probably, being an old Indian with 45 consecutive years residence may have some weight with the general public; then I have only to say, which I do with pleasure, that Mr. Pestonjee is a model Hotel-keeper, and his kindness, attention, civility and conciliatory manners make one forget that they are any where but at home in their own homestead.—E. SPARLING, late Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL Matheran.—Is the most comfortable and by far the best situated Hotel in Matheran. The Gymkhana, the Church and other places are close by. The Rooms are bright, airy, commodious and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a week and have been most comfortable. The Hotel is clean, the food good, the situation and general environment is all that can be desired. H. J. PARSONS, Judge, High Court.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms Apply to the MANAGER.

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AGENTS WANTED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.

BUSINESS in our principal export staples does not improve with the advancing season, and though, in Cotton, considerable quantities have been taken by local consumers since the date of our last report, shippers have been but small buyers, while prices have declined somewhat in view of the tenor of advices from the ruling markets and the large accumulation of stocks on the "Green" and in godown. Wheat has remained firm in tone on most days, at some advance in prices, but has shown in the volume of business passing; while Seeds have been steady at our last quotations, with transactions upon the previous moderate scale. The upward movement in Exchange has continued and rates left off this evening 7-32d. higher than they closed at last Friday, both for Bank media of remittance and three months' sight Credits. Money has been in strong demand, and the Bank of Bombay has advanced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper, however, after some fluctuations closes ¼ per cent. above our last weekly quotations. Freights close weak on the level of last mail's quotations, an advance established by speculative operations at the beginning of the week having been lost meantime, lacking support from shippers. There has been an increase in the demand for Manufactures from the interior, but the tendency in prices has been easier owing to the rise in Exchange.

MONEY.—As might have been expected from the much stronger demand for money which was felt last week, induced no doubt to a great extent by the abnormally heavy arrivals of the new Cotton crop for the time of year, the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday showed the heavy reduction in the Cash Balance of over 53 lakhs, at some 126¼ lakhs; and an increase in trade requirements of 47 lakhs, compared with an addition in that direction in the week preceding of only 7¼ lakhs. The diminution in the Balance was brought about mainly by large withdrawals from Private Deposits; but the Return also disclosed a material addition to Loans, in lieu of the considerable diminution shown in the previous statement; though, on the other hand, in the case of Bills Discounted there was a decrease to about the same extent as given in the previous Return. In Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches there was a net decrease of 4 lakhs.

The enquiry for monetary accommodation having meantime been very active, the directors of the Bank of Bombay, at their board-meeting yesterday put up their rates one per cent., making the minimum stand at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last mail-day with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2¼d. to 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3/8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 2 9-32d. for near transfer; but Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the market closed quiet. At opening on Monday there was an easier feeling in the market with 1s. 2¼d. quoted for Telephic, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for Demand, for Bank remittance, and rates remained thereat with but a very moderate enquiry. For three months' Credits the rate at opening for near delivery was 1s. 2 11-32d. and for forward 1s. 2 5-16d., at which a moderate amount of business was reported. Forward Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 2 3-16d. for May transfer; and Credits, for the same delivery, at 1s. 2 5-16d. The market was firm on Tuesday with Bank Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 2 9-32d., and Demand at 1s. 2 5-16d., at which there was no enquiry. Three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 2 13-32d., with a few contracts having passed thereat. On Wednesday rates were steady at 1s. 2 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been placed. Yesterday the market was firm in tone at 1s. 2 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s 2 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A considerable amount of Telegraphic was placed, and rates then fell 1-32d., and three months' sight Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 2 17-32d., ready, and 1s. 2¼d., a little forward. This morning the market opened steady at 1s. 2 7-16d. Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which there was no enquiry; but at 1s. 2 15-32d. a fair amount was reported to have been taken. Three months' sight Credits were quoted on opening at 1s. 2 17-32d. to 9-16d., a little only being placed at the former rate early in the day, when rates hardened again, three months' sight Bills being placed at 1s. 2 9-16d., then at 1s. 2 19-32d, and finally at 1s, 2 5-8d., and Telegraphic at 1s. 2¼d., the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 2¼d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2¼d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 2 17-32d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 2 9-16d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 19-22d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 2 19-32d.
"	6	do.	1s. 2 21-32d.
Documents	3	do.	1s. 2 5-8d.
"	6	do.	1s. 2 11-16d.
Francs	3	do.	1·53¾
"	6	do.	1·54¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last mail-day the market was quiet in tone, and rates were quoted at 106 13-16 for Cash and 106⅞ for the March Settlement, and left off on the same level. On Monday the market was weak, and rates declined about ¼ per cent., say, to 106 9-16 for Money and 106⅝ for Account, at which also they left off. An advance of 7-16 to ½ per cent. took place on Tuesday, quotations having been 107 both for Money and Account, and before the close a further rise of ⅛ per cent. was established with 107⅛ quoted in both positions. The market was much quieter the following day, and rates receded about ¼ per cent. from the highest level attained the day before, and closed at 106 13-16 both for Cash and the March Settlement. Yesterday again the tone of the market was quiet but with rates quoted at an advance of 1/8 per cent., 106 15-16 having been named for Money and Account. To-day the market has been steady at a further advance of about 1/8 per cent., closing rates this evening being 107 1-16 for Cash, the next settlement, and the April account.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 2 per cent. higher, at 126. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower at 107¼.

SHARES.—There has been more doing in this market during the past week than in the preceding one, and more movement in prices, especially in the case of Cotton Mill Scrip, the changes in which have, upon the whole, ruled rather in sellers' than in buyers' favour. As against our quotations of a week ago we now note an advance of Rs. 50 each, in Jubilee and Colaba Land Mill shares; of Rs 37½, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 35 each, in James Greaves, and Western India; of Rs. 30, in Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 25, in Indo-China; of Rs. 20, in New Great Eastern; of Rs 15, in Imperial Cotton; of Rs. 10 each, in Britannia, Connaught, and Empress; of Rs. 5 each, in Bombay United, Jamshed, and Southern Mahratta; of Rs. 3, in Anglo-Indian; and of Re. 1½, in Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 25 each, in Coorla, and Sholapore; of Rs. 20, in Presidency; of Rs. 15, in Morarji Goculdas; of Rs. 10 each, in Alliance, and Soonderdass; and of Rs. 7½, in Sun; of Rs. 5 each, in China, Oriental, and Swadeshi. In Presses Prince of Wales, are Rs. 15 higher; and New Berar, Rs. 5; while Sorab Woollen, are Rs. 20 lower; and New Indian Re. 1½. In miscellaneous shares Bombay Flour, have declined Rs. 25; Bombay-Burma Trading, New Issue, Rs. 20; Delhi and Northern India Flour, and Port Canning, Rs. 5 each; and Phillips and Co., Rs. 2; while Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5; and Bombay Ice and Kemp and Co., Rs. 4. In Banks, Bank of Bengal, have declined, Rs. 10; Commercial and Land Mortgage, Rs. 6; and National Bank, and Bank of Bombay Rs. 5 each.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a marked increase this week in the demand for *Staple Grey Goods* from the markets in the interior, but rates show no actual change to speak of, though the feeling may be called easier in view of the advance in Exchange. Dealers are anxiously selling at current rates, and their buyers are only filling their present actual requirements. Stocks are the same as before. A good business has been reported in *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* at current rates. a larger number of Hindu marriages having caused an increase in demand. In *Locally-made* goods also there has been a great demand at current rates. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar for the past week have been 4,500 packages, and of *Local* 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—Business in *Imported Twist* has been upon a small scale during the past week, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged. As spinners of *Local Yarns* are engaged for a very long time to come they are quite indifferent about making further Sales; and those among the China buyers who want to take up small lots, buy at former rates. The week's Sales are put down at 2,000 bales, and the market closed quiet this evening at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to	4¾	per lb.
"	" 8s	" "	4½	"	4 7-8	"
"	" 10s	" "	5	"	5 5-8	"
"	" 12s	" "	5¼	"	5 5-8	"
"	" 16s	" "	6	"	6 5-8	"
"	" 20s	" "	6¼	"	6 5-8	"
"	" 24s	" "	6¾	"	7	"
"	" 30s	" "	7 3-8	"	7 5-8	"
"	" 40s	" "	8	"	8½	"

METALS.—Both *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* have been in but moderate demand during the past week prices of all descriptions having been unchanged, and the tone of both markets steady. *Iron* also has been taken to a moderate extent on the basis of former rates, in a steady market.

COAL.—Re-sales of ready *Powell's Duffryn* have been reported at Rs. 19 5-8 to Rs. 20½ per ton; and January-February shipment, of the same description at Rs. 19¾ per ton. A cargo of *Nixon's Navigation*, March-April shipment has been sold at Rs. 18¾ per ton; *Japan* Coal for March shipment has fetched Rs. 13¼; new *Bengal*, for March shipment, 13¼ per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 18¾	per ton.
West do.	" 19	"
Australian	" 16¼	"
Cardiff	" 19½	"
Powell's Duffryn	" 20	"
Japan	" 13¼	"
Bengal	" 13½	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON was steady in tone during the earlier portion of the week under notice, without material movements in rates; but latterly a quiet feeling has prevailed, and yesterday prices declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, all round. Exporters have bought very sparingly throughout the week; but the Mills have made considerable purchases on some days, their purchases aggregating some 8,000 bales of ready new Oomrawattee descriptions, Bengal, and Dhollera kinds. The business done for shippers' account sums up about 4,000 bales, also of the above descriptions. This evening the market closed quiet with prices Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 58,000 bales, compared with 63,500 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 58,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in receipts of new Cotton this season as against last now stands at 529,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.—Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	February	"	168—3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	148—2⅞d.
Do. Good	"	"	139—2 19-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	"	175—3 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	165—3 1-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	"	173—3 5-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	"	189—3 3-8d.
Dhollera, Fine	May	"	207—3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	197—3 17-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	188—3 13-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	"	200—3 19-32d.
Westerns	"	"	194—3½d.
Broach, Fine	March	"	219—3 27-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	217—3 13-16d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	229,000	75,000
Berar	264,500	111,000
Khandeish	203,000	113,500
Barsi and Nugger	49,500	15,000
Hingunghat	12,500	500
Persian and Sind	17,000	4,500
Broach	46,000	...
Dhollera	38,000	10,500
	859,500	330,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	57,596	34,646	61,117
From 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.	450,972	264,912	396,039
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	9,227	15,557	20,683
From 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.	124,641	47,902	153,244
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	28,238	463	50
From 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.	72,626	18,191	11,46

WHEAT remained a firm market until yesterday, when, in presence of an advancing Exchange, the feeling was quieter though still steady, and an advance of about 2 annas per cwt. which took place in the earlier part of the week was maintained, making our quotations stand as follows. Business for shippers' account, however, has remained upon a moderate scale.

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-13-6	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	" 4-12-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-12-6	"
Red Delhi	" 4-11-6	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-4-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-9-6	"
Hard Red	" 3-14-0	"

SEEDS have remained in but moderate request by shippers throughout the past week, the feeling having been steady at previous rates for all descriptions, our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-8-0 to	Rs. 6-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-6-0 to	" 7-7-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-0-0		
Do. Red do.	" 6-8-0 to	" 6-10-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 41-0-0 to	" 42-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 38-0-0 to	" 39-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	89,772	36,930	80,261
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th February	483,376	471,464	589,765
Linseed for the week	269,463	177,175	239,252
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th February	528,685	486,613	622,676
Rapeseed for the week	5,481	12,624	62,330
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th February	43,073	109,956	250,612
Gingellyseed for the week	64,001	31,905	58,418
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th February	469,872	399,214	435,346

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	......	7,468	36,600
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th February	85,426	109,826	562,572
Linseed for the week	42,430	34,746	49,682
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th February	212,399	237,350	338,670
Rapeseed for the week	11,000	7,505	17,515
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th February	191,608	180,353	189,509
Gingellyseed for the week	3,200	38,207	68,553
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th February	408,938	383,480	364,729

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 9-16
Bar Silver	31

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £48,800,000, increase £700,000; Public Deposits, £16,400,000, increase £2,600,000; Other Deposits, £47,800,000, decrease £1,200,000; Other Securities, £27,100,000, increase £700,000; Notes and Gold, £40,700,000, increased £8,00,000. The Bank's Reserve is 63 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall arrived here this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect, Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Yunnan.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

With effect from to-morrow Saturday, the 22nd of February, and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be decreased to rupees three and annas seven via Suez or Teheran five annas less via Turkey two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom reduced by one anna. Complete revised tariffs to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt. Rates decreased by one anna to Aden via Bombay decreased by two annas to Penang Singapore Tonquin via Madras, Egypt all places via Suez decreased by three annas to Hongkong, Shanghai, New South Wales, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Madras New York State, United States and Canada, via Teheran or Suez decreased by four annas to Manila via Madras, Cape Town, Mauritius, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Durban, Sychelles via Bombay Aden decreased by five annas to Queensland via Madras and by six annas to Japan via Madras.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAVENDISH—February 14, at Cawnpore, the wife of Capt C C Cavendish, H L I, of a son.

OVEN—February 14, at Mooltan, the wife of Major G H Ovens, 2nd Battalion the Border Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—January 29, Charlotte Mary, daughter of the late Samuel Adams, Esq., for upwards of 18 years Headmistress of La Martiniere College for Girls, Calcutta.

GRANT—February 17, at Bhagalpur, William St Clair Grant, in his 44th year.

WILKINSON—February 9, at Quetta, Lydia, the dearly loved wife of Charles Wilkinson, Royal Engineers.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1896.

GENERAL BOOTH to-day brings his second visit to us to a close, finding his way out of Darkest India in the mail-steamer. Unfortunately there are many millions, not all so dumb or so voiceless as is generally supposed, who cannot follow the example thus set. For their benefit the great commander who by a stamp of his foot called the Salvation Army into existence, has formulated a plan of campaign to enable them to fight poverty and defy the usurer, so that they may live happier lives in this country. The "scheme" has been propounded up and down the Peninsula, on the platform, in the press, in the cities and in the villages. Governors and members of Council, district officials, men of business, philanthropists, believers and scoffers have been interviewed, interested, argued with, convinced, or confirmed in their scepticism, as the case might be. It was all in the day's work. We received only yesterday a brochure, "prepared in the greatest haste, amidst the rush of meetings, of railway travelling and other distractions," to give those who besieged the author of the scheme with inquiries, a simple outline of his plan. Some thousands of representatives of the different races and creeds dwelling together in comparative amity and affluence in this city, assembled in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening to hear the scheme expounded by the General in person. The same anxiety to receive information at first-hand was experienced in every part of this great Continent. Either the purely philanthropic mission of which General Booth is the apostle elicits very general sympathy, or his personality has a very exceptional magnetism, thus to draw men and women of all faiths and all classes to hear him unfold a plan for the regeneration of the submerged tenth in India. That the scheme has excited a very general interest, or as the cynic would prefer to term it, general curiosity, is unquestionable. Whether it is practicable, whether it is likely to achieve the success hoped for, it would be premature to say at this stage. But we may say without hesitation that it deserves to succeed, and that even a moderate and qualified measure of success is worth striving for. We may go further and say that there is nothing inherent in the scheme itself which forbids the hope that a very considerable measure of success may be achieved, if the means be forthcoming to give it a fair trial on a sufficiently large scale. That is the opinion of some of the most experienced administrators in India, who are prepared to give grants of land and of money to establish peasant settlements on land which is at present lying idle for want of cultivators.

The Secretary of State, Lord George Hamilton, who is assuredly no dreamer, has expressed his emphatic approval of the proposal to effect the transfer of cultivators from the congested districts to the large and fertile tracts which only require to be brought under cultivation to become largely productive. Efforts have been frequently made to induce villagers who are unable to find sustenance in the over-populated districts to migrate to other localities where good land would yield them abundance. But they have always failed, and for the best of reasons. The villager who has no capital to reclaim new land, plough it, sow the seed, and feed his family, until the crop ripens, would die of starvation before he reaped the first harvest. Lord George Hamilton, recognising exactly where the hitch occurs, addressed an official communication to General Booth stating that, while it is very desirable that the waste lands of India should be brought under cultivation, the work, which cannot be undertaken by Government, can only be done by a philanthropic and cheap agency, such as that of the Salvation Army. Looking at the matter from this point of view, the Madras Government came to the same conclusion. Having decided that it would be advantageous to colonise certain unoccupied land in the possession of Government, they issued a notification stating that if societies of philanthropic individuals could be found to take up the scheme, the Government would do all in its power to further it. General Booth has submitted his Peasant Settlement scheme to the Madras Government in accordance with that appeal. Sir Antony Macdonell, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, has in the same spirit offered a tract of land for the settlement of the Sonthal tribes, with a grant of money to cover initial expenses, and a capitation grant for every Sonthal family located on the land. The Sonthals have been a great source of trouble and expense to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces for years past. A small colony which was created for their benefit has been far from successful. The practical mind of the Lieutenant-Governor sees, as the Secretary of State does, that a cheap philanthropic agency has certain advantages in dealing with the helpless or the intractable. The Maharaja of Travancore, who is of the same opinion, has presented a tract of land with a donation to enable similar work to be carried out by the General's organisation in his territory. The Gaekwar of Baroda is prepared to entrust to his agency measures in contemplation for the amelioration of the condition of the lower castes, and their location on lands that have long been untilled. Measures of the kind have hitherto failed, through the difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of getting officials of the higher castes to take any interest in the welfare of the lower castes, whose presence is pollution. The Army organization is preferred in the Native States, because it rises above—or sinks below—caste prejudices, which to the subordinate Native official, even in the British service, are much too sacred to be lightly caste aside.

The scheme has four branches, each converging to the same end; first, Peasant Settlements; second, Village Allotments; third, Agricultural Schools; and the fourth, the Village Bank, or Brotherhood. The basis of the whole is the acknowledged existence in British India of vast tracts of unoccupied ground, fit for cultivation. The Government returns show 146,000 square miles of such land without counting the immense areas in Assam and Bengal. The Native States have similar areas, some of which was formerly cultivated, but have been long derelict. In one province of the Hyderabad Dominions, 2,000,000 acres of good land are available for colonization when the colonists are forthcoming. In Baroda, large tracts which were abandoned in far off days through the prevalence of some epidemic, probably cholera, are now uninhabited. The Salvation Army proposes to obtain from the Government, the Native States, or private individuals, tracts of land free from rent or taxes for a term of years, with loans at moderate interest repayable in annual instalments. This land will be cleared of jungle, ploughed up, and put under seed, by the hired labour of the future colonists, or others, as may be practicable. Wells will be sunk and dwelling-houses, sufficiently well-built to withstand the monsoon, erected as cheaply as may be. When these preliminaries are accomplished, the village settlement will be ready to receive cultivators from the congested districts, or weavers and others who have shown while preparing the land an aptitude for the agricultural life. It is apparently intended to govern the village, at all events at the outset, in accordance with rules and regulations administered by a representative of the Army, who will help in the buying and selling, advising as to the methods of cultivation, and the like. In this connection it may be mentioned that a settlement of this kind in Gujerat is in charge of a Swede, an expert in agriculture, who, for twenty-five rupees a month to support his wife and family, is instructing the natives around in such scientific husbandry as they can understand and turn to account. It is proposed to bring over experts from the Army institutions in England, to teach the villagers how to make many things in general use, which are now imported from abroad. No one will be shut out or interfered with in any way on account of his religious beliefs; but the settlers will be expected to do nothing contrary to good morals or injurious to the well-being of the community. One-fifth of the produce of the land will be given as rent until the capital, with interest, expended on the settlement is repaid; thereafter one-tenth will be contributed for the cost of supervision and for a fund for improvements and extensions. The Government tax will be separate from these constribution, but it is hoped that for the first five years no taxes will be levied. The village allotments are intended to provide a small area of land for weavers and other fields for their village craftsmen to eke out their meagre dole of grain from the headman. Agricultural schools instruct and train the younger generation of cultivators in better methods and qualify them for migration, not only to other parts of India, but to Central Africa and elsewhere, and so increase the wealth and happiness of the Empire at large. There is abundant scope for the efforts not only of the Salvation Army in this and other directions, but for all the agencies for the promotion of self-help which can be organized in the next twenty years.

FOR more than two years a Bill to consolidate and amend the Indian Enactments relating to Merchant Shipping has been on the legislative anvil. The Select Committee, to whom it was referred, presented a preliminary report nearly a year ago, and since then the Bill has been published and subjected to detailed criticism by competent authorities in England, and by local administrations and Chambers of Commerce in India. These criticisms have been considered by the Select Committee with a care and thoroughness involving a praiseworthy sacrifice of valuable time on the part of the representatives of mercantile interests who shared the work with official members. They have now issued a final report, in which they adopt a number of the suggestions that have been made to them, some of which are of considerable importance. As the Bill is intended to consolidate the law and, as far as possible, to bring it into conformity with the corresponding Act passed by the British Parliament in 1894, its provisions have been carefully compared with those of the English measure and have been made to synchronise therewith, whenever the peculiar conditions of Indian shipping did not render variation desirable. Owing to the passing of the Pilgrim Ships Act, a few of the sections have been removed, but still the Bill remains one of the largest measures ever considered by an Indian legislature. There are no less than 341 sections, and the Bill occupies 122 pages of the *Gazette*. Among other suggestions made to the Committee by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was the amendment of section eleven of chapter II. with a view to render native coasting vessels liable to the same rules as regards registration as British ships employed in the same trade. The Government of Bombay, however, were opposed to any alteration in the existing law, under which by an Act passed in 1838 the native ships carrying on a considerable portion of the coasting trade of the West of India are compulsorily registered. The Select Committee have accepted this view, and have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to adhere to a system "which has worked satisfactorily, and is known and understood not only by the owners affected, but by the considerable number of officials on small pay who conduct the registration, many of whom have but an imperfect knowledge of English." The definition of "native coasting ships" has been materially changed, inasmuch as the earlier definition, by paying exclusive attention to the rig of the vessel, dealt unfairly with native ships employed in the coasting trade in the upper portion of the Bay of Bengal, which are ordinarily square rigged, as those on this side of India are lateen rigged.

The Committee have been unable to accept the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the powers of the Courts under the Bill should be gathered together and shown in a schedule attached to the Bill, as in the case of the Criminal Procedure Code. The reason assigned for the rejection of the proposal—that this is a work for the annotator and not for the legislator—will commend itself to barristers, both briefed and briefless, who write explanatory handbooks. At the instance of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association and of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the discretion of the local administrations in regard to ships' apprentices are so far extended as to enable them to tender to his own ship an apprentice imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months, instead of one month as formerly. A considerable number of amendments have been introduced into the section which deals with the official log. They are of varying importance, and generally tend to the multiplication of the particulars which ships' masters are required to keep on record. Strangely enough the Liverpool Association before mentioned took up the case for the native owner, and urged that it was not reasonable to require the same provision of boats, rafts and other buoyant apparatus in the case of native vessels which are ordinarily lighter than European craft. Since, however, no distinction of this kind is made in the English Act, the Select Committee came to the conclusion that the provision should remain unchanged, and that any relaxations held hereafter to be necessary should be provided for in the Rules which under the Act will be framed by Government. Another part of the Bill which has been criticised is the chapter dealing primarily with unsafe ships, and incidentally providing for the marking of deck and load lines. But amendments have been introduced which will, it is believed, meet the special requirements of vessels trading in Eastern waters. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce pointed out to the Committee that the retention of the words making it incumbent on owners to provide between deck accommodation for native passengers on board for 248 hours or upwards would be likely to inflict a serious amount of hardship on vessels such as those of the British India Company, trading between Bombay and the Persian Gulf, where, since numerous ports are called at, such accommodation is unnecessary. The chief harm in such a case would be to the poor passengers, who would as a consequence have to pay higher rates. No mention has been made of the question in the report of the Select Committee, but we believe the suggestion of the Chamber has been accepted. The strong objections urged to the section making it incumbent to have a supply of food for passengers as well as crew on board, have been met by the proviso that the local Government may by notification in the *Gazette* exempt any specified short voyage from the operation of this requirement. On the whole the objections raised have been met in a very liberal spirit, and the mercantile community are indebted to the non-official members of the Committee in general, and to Mr. Playfair in particular, for the care they have taken to see that the interests of the shipping trade of the country are not unwittingly injured in the process of consolidating the Indian shipping laws.

SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS has been appointed President of the Royal Academy. Though it took three years to appoint a successor to Lord Tennyson as poet laureate, it only required as many weeks to select a worthy successor to the Presidentship of the Royal Academy. For while England had no poet who was accepted as the late laureate's equal, in artists the nation is wealthy, and not less than seven names had been put forward in connection with the presidency of the Academy. Sir John Millais is undoubtedly the popular choice, but the claims of Mr. Watts, Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. Herkomer, Mr. Orchardson, Mr. Luke Fildes, and Mr. Val Prinsep had been discussed. The last of these has the advantage of wealth, which would have enabled him to keep up the dignity of the post in a fitting manner. He can entertain and speak, and is a welcome figure in society But Sir John Millais' appointment will be cordially endorsed; indeed, there are many who believed and expected that Sir John would have been elected to the post of honour before Lord Leighton. Forty-two years ago Thackeray is reported to have warned his friend of Leighton's exceptional promise. "Millais, my boy," said he, "I have met in Rome a versatile young dog, called Leighton, who will one of these days run you hard for the Presidentship." Thackeray had lain in his grave for fifteen years, when in 1878 his prognostication as to the future of Leighton was fulfilled, and for thirty-three years, before Millais aspired to the high eminence he has now attained. Contemplating the splendours of Millais' West-end mansion in 1877 Carlyle is said to have enquired of the artist, "Has paint done all this, Mr. Millais?" "It has," replied the artist. "Then all I have to say is that there are more fools in the world than I thought there were," was the sage's rejoinder. Millais has been successful and prosperous, and though he may not have the wealth of Mr. Prinsep, who married a wife with a quarter of a million sterling, "the fools" have bought his pictures and paid for them, and he will be able to discharge the duties of his office with credit to himself and his profession. The new President was born at Southampton, and is now sixty-seven years of age—a year older than Lord Leighton at the time of his death. His ancestors were French and for centuries held a place among the lesser landlords of the Island of Jersey, where the name is said to have existed long before the Conquest. It is said that in his eighth year, when with his mother visiting Sir Martin Archer Shee, then President of the Royal Academy, Millais declared his intention of becoming an artist. He had already drawn a number of sketches, and the fond mother asked her friend, Sir Martin Shee, whether it would be prudent to bring up the lad as an artist. "Madame," exclaimed the president, "you had better bring him up as a chimney sweep." "But, surely, Sir Martin," protested the mother, "you will look at my son's drawings before you decide." A portfolio of sketches was shown to him, and after an inspection of them, Sir Martin told Mrs. Millais that it was her duty to bring up her boy to the profession, and the prodigy commenced his career, gaining a medal from the Society of Arts for drawing when he was but nine years of age. After studying for two years at Mr. Sass's school, he became, at the age of eleven, a student at the Royal Academy of Arts. He was a favourite at the academy, and was spoken of as a "crack student," his colleagues being so much attached to him that when the Hanging Committee placed one of his works in a less conspicuous place than they deemed it deserved, they created such a disturbance that the committee gave in and placed the picture better. Millais was elected an Associate in 1853, when but twenty-four years of age, and became R. A. in 1863, the time when he began to forsake historical and romantic subjects and devote his genius to the life of his own day. Millais married in 1854 the daughter of Mr. George Gray, of Bowerswell, Perth, a lady who had sat to him for the head in the "Order of Release." His daughter, who married a British military officer, was with us in India until last year, when her husband was killed on the polo field, after which she returned home, taking with her her little son, the original of "Bubbles," the well-known picture which Messrs. Pears bought and turned to their own uses. Sir John Millais has been honoured by other countries than his own. He received the French Legion of Honour in 1878, and was elected a Foreign Associate of the Academie des Beaux Arts in 1882. In 1881 he was appointed a trustee of the National Gallery, and in 1885 was created a baronet on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone.

SPECIAL trains will leave Church Gate at 2-55 and 3-25 p. m., local time, for the races.

THE Art Exhibition will be open on Thursday, the 27th instant, from 2 to 4-30 p.m. for ladies only, and all necessary arrangements made for purdah ladies.

THE annual prize-distribution to the children of the Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla, was held, last evening, at the schools premises. The Hon. Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice, presided, and her Excellency Lady Sandhurst distributed the prizes.

MR A. U. FANSHAWE, I.C.S., Director-General of the Post Offices in India, and Mrs. Fanshawe, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Calcutta and are temporarily putting up at the Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

THE HON. DR. LETHBRIDGE, Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, proceeds on six months' leave on the 4th of April. Mr. C. S. Bayley, of the Political Department, now on furlough, will officiate during his absence.

MR. P. C. LYON, who has had the superintendence of the great cadastral operation in Mozufferpur, will succeed Mr. W. C. Macpherson in the post of Director of Agriculture and Land Records when the latter proceeds on furlough.

SEVERAL changes are likely to occur in the Political Department shortly, as Colonel Donald Robertson, Resident at Gwalior, Mr. Martindale, Commissioner of Ajmere, and Colonel Curzon Wylie, Resident at Udaipur, are all going on leave in the coming hot weather.

IN the semi-final of the Army Football Tournament at Umballa, on Tuesday, the Somerset Light Infantry beat the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry by five goals to *nil*. The attendance was not very big. A fairly strong wind blew across the ground, but dropped in the second half. Lieutenant Curtis officiated as referee, whilst Lieutenant Wingate, Gordon Highlanders, and Lieutenant Maclean, 93rd Highlanders, acted as linesmen.

A SHOLAPUR correspondent writes:—As a sign of the times, we hear that a patriotic and leading native of Pandurpur has opened a shop for the sale of country-made mill and hand woven cloths in that town, and laid in a stock of over ten thousand rupees' worth of cotton and woollen fabrics, in order to help the masses to patronize Indian industries only. His example is being followed in numerous other places. As these patriots are mostly wealthy men content with the smallest profits to merely cover cost, it is probable that Manchester has raised a hornet's nest, and given an impetus to Indian, Chinese, and Japanese trade which it never contemplated, and from which it will suffer in the end.

"COMMON SENSE" writes to the *Statesman*:—Now that the whole of the facts in the case of Surgeon-Major Smith are before the public, they speak for themselves so clearly that lengthy comment on them would be labour wasted. As to the motives of one or other of the parties, there may be some room for speculation. As to the disproportion between what is proved, or even alleged, against the defendant, and the consequences by which it was followed, opinion must, I should think, be unanimous. That disproportion is so great that I may say, without being guilty of cynicism, that it would almost have been a relief to find that Dr. Smith had been guilty of something worse than he is shown to have been. As the case stands, it is enough to say that, putting on his intentions the worst, and on Mr. and Mrs. Clegg's the best, construction of which they are reasonably susceptible, I should be sorry, for the sake of humanity, not to believe that there are very few women who, in this trumpery business, would have acted quite as Mrs. Clegg did, and still fewer men who would have acted as Mr. Clegg did, while, for the sake of the wisdom with which it is governed, I should be still more sorry to believe that there is even one other Government in the world which would have acted in it as the Government of Madras did.

BY all accounts the visit of Prince Ferdinand to the Vatican was a most curiously furtive performance. His name was entered at the Hotel de Londres as the Duke of Saxe, while that which he gave at the doors of the Vatican was Count Murrani. His visit was paid at dusk, and when he went in to Cardinal Rampolla he was announced in the unpretentious words, "Here is that man." It is to be feared that if Prince Ferdinand be dethroned, it will be equally uncomfortable for the Duke of Saxe, and that if on the other hand the simple Count Murrani alone is excommunicated His Highness and His Grace will be cast out as well.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* tells an interesting story of Inspector H. D. Larymore, who has been selected to proceed to the interior of Ashanti to recruit the Houssa force. In February, 1892, Sir F. Scott and Captain Larymore, with a small force, had arrived at Asuom to quell a disturbance, after a tiring march in the heat of the day. They had just retired to rest when the natives, many of them drunk, made a raid on the Houssas, who quickly formed in line and loaded their guns. The natives did the same, when inspector Larymore with pyjamas and umbrella walked between the lines, ordered the Houssas to unload, and so averted a conflict. Sir Frances Scott is declared to have said that if Larymore had taken a sword instead of his umbrella, the little force would have been annihilated.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SULTAN AND EGYPT.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople states that the Sultan has instructed the Turkish Ambassador in London to invite Great Britain to regulate the situation in Egypt with the Suzerain Power, on the basis that it guarantees the security of the communications between India and England.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF RHODESIA.

Government has approved of the nomination of Earl Grey, as administrator of Rhodesia, in conjunction with Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

In the coursing match for the Waterloo Cup, Fabulous and Fortuna beat Wolfhill.

THE CURRENCY QURSTION.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, replying to a question, said that Germany had not approached Great Britain on the subject of a monetary agreement, but the Government was willing to consider with the Indian Government the question of re-opening the mints, if such a measure could form part of a satisfactory scheme of currency reform.

THE NEW PROCEDURE RULES.

Mr. Balfour, in moving the new rules for debate on Supply, explained that it was not intended to curtail the privileges of private members, which would rather be increased by the proposed change.

RUSSIA AND THE KOREA.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Hon. George Curzon, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the Government consider the Russian pledge not to occupy any part of the Korea as still binding.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Sir John Millais has been elected President of the Royal Academy.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION NEAR JOHANNESBERG.

Later particulars of the calamity near Johannesberg state that it was caused by twenty tons of dynamite having exploded through exposure to the sun.

One hundred people were killed, and several hundred wounded.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, FEB. 20.

The Chamber of Deputies have upheld the Cabinet by repeating the vote of confidence in them by a large majority.

THE ITALIAN LOSSES NEAR ADIGRAT.

ROME, FEB. 20.

The Italians lost one hundred killed and wounded, besides several officers in the fighting against the allies, who deserted them.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the Homeward mails of the 15th instant, arrived here, at 5 p.m., to-day.

THE BURMA TURF CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, FEB. 21.

At a meeting, last night, of the Burma Turf Club only six members attended. It was decided to propose to abolish the Turf Club, and start a racing club on the lines of the one recently started in Madras and under the Calcutta Turf Club. The local Turf Club, which separated a few years ago from the Calcutta, has been a complete failure, Upper Burma sportsmen refusing to be bound by their rules.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The health of the Burma Section of the Hukong Valley Survey is reported to be bad, officers and men being attacked with malaria. On the march the men went through very difficult and unhealthy country. From the Kamaing Column they marched to Tingung, and arrived at Sadozut on the 24th January; thence the route lay to Ningbyen, leaving the Ambar mines to the left, near Sadozut.

A Gurkha of the escort has disappeared. He is probably taken by the tigers, which abound there.

It is reported that Po Saw, who has been in hiding for some time, has escaped over the frontier into China.

Lieutenant Carey is unable to join the escort as the work of the Jade Mines party is not finished.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, FEB. 21.

Military Works Department—On arrival in India, Major Mann, Royal Engineer, is posted to the Poona Division, Military Works, as an attached officer

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Smith is transferred from the Deesa District to the Poona District; Surgeon-Major Mitchell is transferred from the Poona District to the Deesa District; Surgeon-Captain Melville is transferred from the Mhow District to the Poona District; and Surgeon-Captain Stony is transferred from the Quetta District to the Mhow District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cambier, R.A., having elected to be placed on half-pay on completing five years' service as regimental Lieutenant-Colonel on the 18th February, 1896, is permitted to proceed to England after that date, travelling at the public expense.

With reference to Bombay Command Order, No. 82, of 1896, Captain J. Whitaker, 20th Hussars, will, under instructions from the War Office, proceed to England by the last public opportunity this trooping season.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major Kent, No. 9 Company Southern Division, has been transferred to No. 1 Depot Company Western Division, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—

Hindustani (Higher Standard)—Captain Dowell, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Cunningham, R. E.; Lieutenant Muter, R. E.; and Lieutenant Wallace, 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Persian (Lower Standard)—Lieutenant Hennessy, Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in and out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, for the period specified:—Colonel Hughes, S. C. (general duty, Mhow), from the 12th December, 1895, to the 18th March, 1896 (pension service thirty-fifth year commenced 5th March, 1895).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs:—Colonel Fletcher, R.A. Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Command, for seven months (pension service thirtieth year commenced 5th May, 1895).

The undermentioned honorary commissioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Heapy, Ordnance Department, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Worcestershire Regiment—Major Lenox-Conyngham, nine months, on private affairs, out of India.

Durham Light Infantry—Lieutenant Oakes, eight months, on private affairs, out of India.

Army Medical Staff—Brigadier-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Gallway, six months, on private affairs, out of India.

Surgeon-Major MacNeece, four months, on private affairs, out of India.

Royal Fusiliers—Captain Hickie, twelve months, on private affairs, out of India.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieutenant Kennedy, six months, on private affairs, out of India.

Royal Artillery—Captain Smith, Commandant No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, two years, on private affairs, out of India; and Major Talbot, No. 24 Company Eastern Division, an extension from 1st March to 31st May, 1896, on urgent private affairs, out of India, granted in Bombay Command Order, No. 229, of 16th August, 1895.

Staff Corps—Captain Hill, Wing Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry, an extension of one year, on medical certificate, out of India.

Major Alban, 7th Bombay Infantry, an extension of three months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

THE BOYCOTTING OF ENGLISH CLOTH.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGAMNER, FEB. 21.

At a crowded meeting, held yesterday, Mr. Jinsiwale presiding, it was unanimously resolved to boycott English cloth. Messrs. Pandit and Madhawrao addressed the meeting.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 31.

"THE air is full of farewells to the dying, and mournings for the dead." Never was there a drearier new year than this. To all our foreign political troubles, has been added the loss of one eminent man after another. The death of Prince Henry of Battenberg came as a shock to all. Last Saturday the President of the Royal Academy was taken, then Sir Joseph Barnby, the Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, and latest, Mr. Childers. Next Monday will see a splendid funereal pageant at St Paul's Cathedral, where Lord Leighton is to be publicly interred. It is a pity that at the obsequies of such remarkable men, occurring so closely together, their numerous friends would not agree to endow a bed, or several beds, in hospitals, with the money which they will spend on wreaths and similar floral mementos. The custom is a senseless one, as the flowers—after a few hours—become only a disfigurement to the grave, and benefit no one, whereas the same sum spent in charitable purposes would bring relief and comfort to many a poor and suffering fellow creature. The late Earl Delawar left special instructions that there were to be no flowers at his funeral, and it is to be hoped that others will follow his example when they realise what a waste of money it is, and how much real good might come if the fashion were set of each friend giving his or her mite to whatever philanthropic work the deceased was most interested in.

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The Queen has shown great consideration in making the mourning for Prince Henry of Battenberg as light as possible. There was no order for public mourning—and the court mourning is to cease early in March. The Dublin Drawing-room will be held very soon, and will not be a "magpie" function, as was feared—as only the members of the Household will be expected to wear black.

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An excellent collection of pictures has just been opened at the Grafton Gallery, consisting principally of the works of artists of the Dutch and Barbizon Schools. Among the Duch painters the *genre* pictures of Jozef Israels are specially good and attractive in character. They all deal with humble life, generally with the labours and dangers of the fisherman. Jacob Maris and Anton Mauve, two other Duch artists, are largely represented, but although their work is faultless as regards exactitude of detail and careful finish, one gets tired of the sameness of the subjects which consist mainly of duck-ponds, flat landscapes, sheep, and windmills. The greatest painters of the Barbizon School, taking their name from the small village near Fontainebleau, where most of them lived and worked, are Millet and Carnot, whose works are so well known to the general public as scarcely to need mention here. The exquisite delicacy of Millet's pictures strikes the spectator more forcibly when they are grouped together as at this exhibition. There is, of course, a sketch of his celebrated "Angelus," which was sold for £25,000 a few years ago, but for which the poor artist himself only received £20.

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The very rich collection of pictures includes nearly two hundred black and white drawings by Mr. Paul Renouard, nearly all of which were done for the "Graphic" or other illustrated papers. They are wonderfully clever, and represent life in every phase. His sketches from the House of Commons and the American Senate are realistic and exceedingly humorous, and "Harper's Lane, Cork," "Three Galway Politicians," "Watching for the Police, Ireland," and "An Irish Market Place," show that the artist was quick to seize the salient points of whatever country he found himself in. Mr. George Carline is showing a very atttractive set of drawings at the Dowdeswell Galleries, entitled "The Home of our English Wild Flowers." The flowers are charmingly rendered, and in nearly all the pictures figures are introduced with happy effect. In "Field Scabious—Hampshire," for instance, we have, besides a delightful landscape and the flower, two bonny little boys in blue sailor suits, and in "Honeysuckle" a lady and child form part of the picture. In the same gallery, Mrs. Ernest Hart shows "Pastel studies of Sky and Sea in the far East," a very vivid collection—apparently inspired rather by the study of her own vegetable dyes as used in the Donegal Industries, than by observing nature, even in the gorgeous east. The employment of two ladies as gardeners, or rather as "boys," to assist the gardeners in the Botanic Gardens, has given rise to a good deal of comment, especially as they are obliged to adopt the bifurcated garment generally supposed to be the special property of the opposite sex. However, there is no reason to think that the experiment will not turn out a success. Many women delight in gardening, and those regularly trained at the Swanley College are as skilled as any expert male gardener, and far more so than the average one, who too often knows but little of the scientific side of the work. Several ladies have obtained excellent posts as head gardeners on gentlemen's estates, with a small house and good salary, and a staff under them to carry out their directions. Ladies in London are beginning to imitate the absurd fashion of American and French ladies in making a ridiculous fuss over their pet dogs. There is a club in New Bond Street for the canine toilet, which may perchance supply massage, a manicure, and a chiropodist, although fortunately for themselves the little bare-footed animals have not so much need of the services of these experts, as their booted and shod owners. A better idea, and one which is beginning to be rather frequently carried out, is for a lady to spin and weave the hair of her favourite cat or dog into something that she can wear in memory of the lost pet. One lady attaches particular value to a Tam-o'-Shanter woven out of the hair of a smart grey terrier, and an entire costume might be evolved out of the clippings of, say, a dozen or so of the cats and dogs belonging to a family.

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Protests against the great inconvenience caused by persons pushing in and out of the stalls and dress circles of our theatres are appearing in almost every paper, but, judging from appearances at those places of amusement, with small effect upon the offenders, who seem so dead to all consideration for others, and until the managers of theatres take the matter up, there is little hope that they will mend their manners. A lady was recently heard to suggest that, instead of supplying opera glasses for a shilling put in the slot, the management might try substituting the refreshments, without which men apparently cannot sit out a performance, and so induce them to remain quiet.

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How far the bicycle craze leads its victims was seen in Indianopolis lately. The Rev. I. A. Rondthaler, Presbyterian pastor, and quite a leading minister, tendered his resignation of his cure. Early last summer, the Reverend cleric learned to ride a bicycle, and allowed himself the pleasure of long country "spurts." This worldliness did not chime in with the conservative ideas of his congregation, and from criticism they proceeded to objection and remonstrance. Dr. Rondthaler's independence could not brook the interference of his people with his mild amusement, and he determined to resign. What makes his decision the more remarkable is that he had founded the church and has been its devoted pastor for years.

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The master of a house in Maida Vale must have been much surprised at the discovery made by his servants on Sunday morning (the 26th). When the maid entered the breakfast room she found a burglar calmly sleeping on the sofa. The maid very wisely informed her master, who came downstairs instantly, and as the intruder was still asleep, he locked and bolted the door, and sent the servant for a policeman. When the constable arrived on the scene, and opened the door, the burglar was still on the couch, soundly sleeping. He had drawn off his boots, and seemed pretty comfortable. When roused up, he declared he had entered through the window in order to have a little doze, and that he had helped himself to some of the "Governor's" plumpudding and whiskey, and found them a little too much for him. In order to force an entry into the house, this burglar had tried to break in the breakfast room window, but failed. He then turned his attention to cutting the zinc of the pantry window, forced the sash, and entered the house through the opening thus made. Nevertheless, after the exercise of all this strength and ingenuity, the robber allowed himself weakly to be turned from his design of rifling the house by the sight of a plumpudding and a bottle of whiskey. The road to a man's heart is said to be through his palate. Is it possible that the same road leads to a burglar's conscience, or at least to the ceasing of his burgling.

THE HON. EVELYN HUBBARD, who was returned to Parliament as member for Brixton by a magnificent majority is the tenth new member since the General Election. He is the youngest son of the first-Baron Addington, and brother of the present peer. Born in 1852, he was educated at Radley, and Christ Church, where he took honours in classics and history. Though new to Parliamentary life, Mr. Hubbard has had much experience of political warfare, having been unsuccessful in three previous campaigns. He is a director of the Bank of England, and a Commissioner of Public Works Loans.

REFERRING to the death of Mr. Childers, the "Jewish Chronicle" has an interesting note on his Jewish origin. Both on his father's and his mother's side he was an Abudiente, and was descended from the famous financier, Sampson Gideon, whose name was to the first half of the 18th century what that of Nathan Rothschild was a hundred years later. His mother's grandfather was Sampson Gideon, the first and only Lord Eardley and only son of Sampson Gideon, the financier, the oracle of 'Change Alley in the reign of Queen Anne, and the friend of Sir Robert Walpole. Sampson was grandson of the famous Hebrew grammarian Moses ben Gidhon Abudiente of Hamburg, the first of his family to emigrate from Lisbon to Northern Europe.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JAN. 31.

AFTER a sharp contest, with a good deal of whipping up on both sides, the people of Mile End have decided on adopting the Public Libraries Act. There were 2,509 votes for, and 2108 votes against. Therefore there will be a free Public Library at Mile End. The history of the business is as follows: When the People's Palace was built, eight years ago, the Library, its most beautiful Hall, was opened as a free Public Library—but not a lending Library—with a Library Committee, of which I had the honour of being Chairman. We set to work with great zeal to get books. Many publishers were generous with gifts, many private persons gave books; with the result that, before very long, we had a collection of 15,000 volumes. It was not by any means complete in any branch, but it was an excellent beginning. More than that, the gifts continued to come in. Then the Drapers' Company obtained permission to take over the Palace. There was no promise made about the Library, I believe, but it was understood by everybody that the Library was to be carried on as an integral part of the Palace. This has not been done. For two years there has been no Librarian; during that time I do not think that any money has been expended in books or the repair of books. And now the Library has been separated from the Palace and handed over to the ratepayers of Mile End. They will get a noble Library; they will also, I suppose, get as many of the books as have not fallen to pieces. But—it was not for this purpose that the splendid room was built; nor was the money subscribed for the Palace intended for this destruction of its most useful purpose. The People's Palace without a library? It is like a Benedictine Monastery without a church. The thing is done, however. The next step will probably be to convert the Hall into schoolrooms and to cut up the Winter Garden into other schoolrooms, and so to convert the Palace altogether from the Home of noble and worthy Recreation, Art, and Learning into nothing but another Polytechnic. So vanishes a lovely dream.

An excellent medicine when work or weather or worry afflicts the soul is to go away for three days and two nights. That is, to take train after breakfast, and to stay two nights and return in time for dinner on the third day. You may go to the seaside if you like, or you may go to some old town. There are many desirable places quite easy of access and within reach of London. The other day I tried Winchester. I had not been to Winchester since the year—was it 1878—when the *Euryalus* went down. That was on a Sunday afternoon, and a perfectly splendid day of sunshine in March. The storm came out of a clear sky; it fell upon the ship suddenly and with no warning. It fell also upon two travellers walking from Hursley and Otterbourne, six miles from Winchester. I know not whether the seaside with the endless soothing of the waves on the shingle, or the solemn tranquillity of a cathedral town is better for the nerves. How remote is London when we stand in the quiet close, where the birds are making believe that spring has come! How far from the worry and the fret of life have we fared when we sit in the nave while the short day closes in and a few lights glimmer in the chancel, and the sweet voices of the choir ascend and roll along the roof! There is no service that impressess me more than the English Church service, rendered becomingly in a noble and venerable church; in the simplicity of its ritual, in the absence of lights and robes and genuflections and symbolic adornments, it belongs fittingly to a people who are reverent and plain; who desire no allegories and want no symbols; it is the happiest possible compromise. Out in the streets there reigns a perpetual tranquillity that nothing can disturb. Nobody bawls; nobody shouts; the very cart wheels roll with diminished rumble. Here stands that ancient monument the Market Cross; there are the venerable gabled houses and the ancient arcades; there is the gateway; there is the Hall, older than Westminster Hall; there is the School; there is the College of the Holy Cross. Even in the cold, short days of January one can roam about the city contentedly, charged and filled with the memories of the past. History to me requires illustration. When I stand in the Hall which was formerly besieged by the Empress till the Londoners drove her away; when I contemplate the tomb of the Red King; then I seem to understand it all, and to go back to Freeman and to Stubbs with a clearer mind.

Some time ago I had to submit to one of those castigations which do seem to fall upon me more heavily and more frequently than upon other sinners. Methinks that not more than others I deserve. Perhaps, however, I am like the discontented sailor under similar circumstances, whom the bo's'un with the cat-o-nine-tails couldn't please wherever he lashed him. The reason of the little affair referred to was something said or written about work and women. I advanced the opinion—call it the experience—that most women dislike work—task work—out-of-door work—work for wages—work by the piece; that they infinitely prefer the domestic life, with all its responsibilities, duties and burdens. I thought so then—and—one moment, if you please—I think so still. Do we, then, brave the castigator? Stay, Lady of the uplifted Scorpion-scourge—which is, I verily believe, borrowed from Tisiphone, one of those sweet sisters, the Eumenides—stay thy hand! If I can find evidence from one of thine own sex, I shall this time, I am sure, be let off. Listen, then. Here is a *bona fide* letter from a working girl. She writes: "If I only take our shop for a type, it is the same thing day after day; they wish they were married and out of it; and the majority of them, poor things, haven't any prospect of it. . . . I feel I could never endure this monotonous life, day after day the same thing. . . . I look forward cheerfully to the good time when my ideal of happiness will be realised, and I shall be in my own home with the master of my own choice." This girl, I must explain, is engaged, a fact which may make her feel the monotony of the working girl's life more keenly. However, I tender her sentiments as corroborating my own opinion.

The whole of this girl's letter is written in good English, grammatical, and with some feeling for literary phrase. What does this mean? It means, my friends, that in the very immediate future the ranks of people who write, whether in the noble army of novelists, or the glorious company of journalists, or the scanty band of poets, will be recruited by men and women from below. The Board School makes the thing possible for them by giving them a sound foundation; the Public Library places in their hands as many volumes of good literature as they can read; presently, when the whisperings and prickings of inspiration, imitation, suggestion urge them to attempt, and when all about them dramatic possibilities present themselves, they will begin to write, and of the hundreds who do begin to write there will be one here and one there who will step into the front rank. It will be his advantage to have begun down below. There are the finest materials; there one finds daily illustrated all the great passions and all the emotions. Up above things are covered up and concealed; women especially are trained to reticence from infancy; down below they are not self-governed, they are outspoken, they are genuine. Not that one likes women to be always outspoken and ungoverned. Quite the countrary. But from a picturesque and aritistic point of view—you see. And I feel quite safe in foretelling that, in the future, we shall witness the arising and the appearing of many a hitherto mute, inglorious Milton, who will look round him and become a Prophet. This is one of the things about to come. There is really and truly coming, and that very soon, after a little troublesome readjustment, a most wonderful time for the world. Will it be better than the present arrangement? Humph! Well—better, perhaps, for the greater number.

The following verses were written at Cambridge some time in the Fifties. They were preserved by a man who belonged to that time. There was only oneman at Cambridge as that time who could write such verses. The man who kept the verses was a personal friend of that poet. He has added to the manuscript the name of the poet. Read the lines and tell me the name of that poet:

I have loved you so long, Kate Long;
And my love is so strong, Kate Long,
    That indeed I can't wait
    While you sit and debate
Whether you will to me belong, Kate Long.

It cannot be wrong, Kate Long,
To make you my song, Kate Long,
    While you walk through your dairy,
    The queenliest fairy,
That wanders the meadows among, Kate Long.

Then loud as a gong, Kate Long,
My notes I'll prolong, Kate Long,
    Till I rival the bird
    That at midnight is heard
To sing from the thorn's sharp prong, Kate Long.

The finest Souchong, Kate Long,
That comes from Hong Kong, Kate Long,
    Compared with your smile
    Would taste like the Ile
Manufactured by Dr. De Jongh, Kate Long.

Bind or beat me with thong, Kate Long;
Yet still in the throng, Kate Long,
    Or alone in the desart
    Thou only my prize art
As I wander the wide world along, Kate Long.

Like tong against tong, Kate Long,
You shall hear a ding dong, Kate Long;
    For I'll die in the porch
    Unless wed in the church,
To you for whose beauties I long, Kate Long.

COLONEL MORE-MOLYNEUX, head of the Intelligence Branch, has returned to Calcutta from Burma. He confirms the impression that the rumours of trouble in the Hukong Valley in connection with the Assam-Burma Railway Survey need never have given the least cause for anxiety, the country being perfectly quiet.

REVIEWS.

A MONK OF FIFE, by ANDREW LANG (Longmans Green and Co., London and Bombay). One unwillingly takes up a book looking like civilised Black Letter, but before many pages we find it is impossible to put this one down. Mr. Andrew Lang takes us straight way into the Middle Ages, when Joan of Arc was working her patriotic and pious will with France and England. The quaint charm of the Chronicles is most attractively rendered, the Monk telling his tale with a simplicity and directness which are delightful. He unfortunately complicates his fate at the outset of his life by indulging too heartily in golf, or at least indulging in an envious and hasty spirit while playing it. We hardly like to offend golfers by showing how Norman Leslie took a fatal pleasure in the game.

> "Youth is given over to vanities that war against the soul, and among others, to that wicked game of the golf, now justly cried down by our laws, as the mother of cursing and idleness, mischief and wastery, of which game, as I verily believe, the devil himself is the father."

Being at College at St. Andrew's—sent thither because he did not submit peaceably to his step-mother—another proof of his proud spirit, Norman Leslie and Dickon Melville were playing golf.

> "As we twain, Dickon and I, were known for fell champions at this unholy sport many of the other scholars followed us, laying wagers on our heads. . . . We wore coloured clothes, and our hair long; gold chains and whingers in our belts, all of which things are now most righteously forbidden. But I carried no whinger on the links, as considering that it hampered a man in his play. So the game went on, now Dickon leading 'by a hole,' as they say, and now myself, an great wagers were laid on us. Now at the hole that is set high above the Eden, whence you see far over the country, and the river-mouth, and the shipping, it chanced that my ball lay between Dickon's and the hole, so that he could in no manner win past it.
>
> 'You laid me that stimy of set purpose,' cried Dickon, throwing down his club in a rage, 'and this is the third time you have done it in this game.'
>
> 'It is clean against common luck, quoth one of the party, and the game and the money laid on it should be ours.'
>
> 'By the blessed bones of the Apostle,' I said, 'no luck is more common. To-day to me, to-morrow to thee! Lay it of purpose, I could not if I would.
>
> 'You lie!' he shouted in a rage, and gripped to his whinger.
>
> It was ever my father's counsel that I must take the lie from none. Therefore, as his steel was out, and I carried none, I made no more ado, and the word of shame had scarce left his lips, when I felled him with the iron club that we use in sand."

Dickon is taken away lifeless, and Leslie runs, leaps into the first boat he sees. Drifting down the river and debating what he had better do next, he suddenly finds himself stunned by an oar-stroke. The owners of the boat had come up unobserved. The future Monk decides at once that he will leave his home, and be off from Berwick to Bordeaux, and thence to Orleans. Many and varied are his adventures. One of the first is as exciting as any. Close to a river, which he has to swim, he meets Noirouflе, a very unworthy Franciscan Monk, who is to be his evil genius for many a day. Leslie can swim, and Noirouflе cannot; but orders the youth to cross the river.

> "'Let me see you swim.' I was glad enough to be quit of him so soon, but I noticed that, as I stripped and packed my clothes to carry in a bundle on my head, the holy man set his foot in the stirrup of his weapon, and was winding up his arbalest with a windlass, a bolt in his mouth, watching at the same time a heron that rose from a marsh on the further side of the stream. On this bird, I deemed he meant to try his skill with the arbalest.
>
> 'Adieu, Brother Thomas,' I said, as I took the water; and in a few strokes I was across and running up and down on the bank to get myself dry. 'Back!' came his grating voice—'back and without your clothes, you wine-sack of Scotland, or I shoot!' and his arbalest was levelled on me.
>
> I have often asked myself since what I should have done, and what was the part of a brave man. Perchance I might have dived, and swum down stream under water, but then I had bestowed my bundle of clothes some little way off, and Brother Thomas commanded it from his side of the stream. . . . The bravest course is ever the best. I should have thrown myself on the earth, no doubt, and so crawled to cover, taking my chance of death rather than the shame of obeying under threat and force. But I was young, and had never looked death in the face, so, being afraid and astonished, I made what seemed the best of an ill-business, and, though my face reddens yet at the thought of it, I leaped in and swam back like a dog to heel.

And ferried over the ruthless Monk and fetched his arbalest as well, and from that moment was the unwilling slave of Noirouflе.

By the practice of sleight-of-hand and ventriloquism—that art of the voice mentioned it seems by St. Jerome—by the infinite charm of daring wickedness, which inspired a mixture of hate and fear, Noirouflе fascinated Leslie. When he escapes from this evil influence, his fortunes change, and though his adventures are as numerous and as interesting as ever, his life is passed in pleasant places, and he loses no time in falling in love. The course of this episode does not run smooth, and when first parted from his sweetheart, he is very low:

> "Thereafter there was no similitude for me and my unhappy estate, save that of a dog, who has lost his master in a strange place, and goes questing everywhere and comfortless."

Forth he goes to fight in the ranks of the Maid of Orleans, to whose fortunes he is now devoted. The Chronicle never flags in interest. Culled as the principal historical facts are from MSS. in Ratisbon and elsewhere, Mr. Andrew Lang in his translation infuses the fire of life into them. The chief characters are all realities, and Norman Leslie the veritable Chronicler.

THE HEART OF LIFE, by W. H. MALLOCK (George Bell & Sons, London and Bombay). The author of "A Human Document" in this book, which has been added by Messrs. Bell to the already long catalogue of the Indian and Colonial Library, has sought with exceedingly great effort to pourtray the workings of the mind and heart of a political aspirant. Ambition is not the dominant passion of his soul, yet his deflections into the regions of love are not so deep as to tempt him to neglect that hard, conscientious work by which alone peasant or politician can hope to realise his ideal. Mr. Reginald Pole is born with fair gifts, almost unsuspected of himself, and with the rarest of all, a power of devoting himself entirely to the task whatever it be, that he takes in hand. By the steady pursuit of what one may call Labour statistics, he makes for himself a niche in the service of the State, and, his feet once firmly fixed, he climbs with comparative ease to Parliamentary honours and the promise of high position and fame. So much for his head career. His heart during all this steady march, has beat warmly. Drawn first by her beauty and gentleness, next by her forlorn condition, he becomes deeply attached to a lady whose husband is neglectful and by no means admirable. Sacrificing much in order to make life easy for this friend, Reginald Pole finds himself chained to her by a devotion as deep as it is chivalrous. To follow him through all the difficulties in which his affections involve him would be impossible, except by reading the exhaustive story which Mr. Mallock weaves out of them. The effort that the hero makes to fall in love with and marry other women, is admirably described. Something always intervenes, either on the part of the charming and delightful being to whom he seeks to transfer his affection, or through his own hesitation, born really of the strength of his first affection, or the weakness of his desire to banish it by cultivating another. Mr. Mallock has in this book practically re-written his drama of "A Human Document," intertwining with it the outside world in which the chief actors move. The main idea is the same, but the family of the hero and his very wide social circle act their part in "The Heart of Life." The flavour of the story is distinctly that of modern society, strongly dashed as that society is with a mixture of realism and dainty luxury. Now that the three-volume novel is out of date, a writer of such close and exact detailed description as Mr. Mallock, naturally finds the limits of one volume, though it numbers 400 pages, a rather cramped cage. His analysis of the human heart is so thorough, his study of the motives which underlie nearly every act of his hero and heroines so elaborate, that in the most cynical of his characters there is much active good-nature, and in the most coquettish of his heroines there is a fund of noble qualities. The story worked out through many involutions gives the reader a certainty of many hours' entertainment.

WE have received Part I. of THE WOMAN'S BIBLE, brought out by the European Publishing Company, 35, Wall Street, New York. This first instalment consists of commentaries on the Pentateuch by members of a Revising Committee, who, though, all women, have among them two Reverends, Rev. Augusta Chapin and Rev. Olympia Brown. The object of this publication is to revise all texts and chapters which refer to women, or which distinctly exclude women. To perform this task thoroughly, writers well qualified by their talents and studies, will be employed. Three Greek and Hebrew scholars will search into the meaning of particular texts and words in the original, others will take charge of Biblical history, old manuscripts, the new version, and the latest theories as to the occult meaning of certain texts and parables. The thirty members of the Committee bring their learning to bear on the Commentaries of the plain English version of the Bible. These ladies are described in the preface as women of earnestness and iberal ideas, quick to see the real purport of the Bible as regards their sex. This work done, it will be revised and brought into a consistent whole by two or more editors, and their labours again will be submitted to an Advisory Committee, assembled either in London, New York, or Chicago, for final judgment on "The Woman's Bible." The methods adopted by the workers are practical in the highest degree and quite up-to-date. Each person purchases two Bibles, runs through them from Genesis to Revelations, cutting out all texts that concern women; these texts are then pasted in a blank book, and the commentaries written underneath. It is gratifying to the Commitee to know that the first edition of 10,000 has been almost sold out, and they intend bringing out a second edition of the same number in May next. The President has just celebrated her eightieth birthday. In her introduction to "The Woman's Bible," this energetic old lady gives her reasons for the revision which she is now carrying out. She considers that as men have sought to justify the inferior position assigned to women in the economy of this world, by quoting Scripture in support of their contention, it is time to find out the real meaning which underlies the references. A text of the Bible is in all Christian lands a powerful argument for or against any ordinance, and there is, no doubt, that many texts prove that woman is a later and a weaker institution than man. Now, the new American woman sets herself to readjust these texts, to take the sting out of them, and thereby induce the world to believe that Woman is not, and never should have been a *quantite negligeable* in the history of the human race. The comments on the Pentateuch are so far criticisms only. The commentators do not undertake to replace the texts objected to by new renderings or translations. They simply decline to believe in the estimate of woman contained in the Books of Moses, and strive to upset it by means of strong words and ruthless criticism.

THE Madras Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has published a book "The Hindus at Home." The author is the Rev. J. E. Padfield, B.D., a C.M.S., Missionary in Masulipatam. The papers which collectively form this volume, were originally published in the pages of *The Madras Christian College Magazine,* and are represented to the reading public interested in the ways and customs of the Hindu on his native heath. The reverend author has had ample opportunity in his twenty-seven years' missionary life of observing the Native population in the hills and on the plains. He has witnessed their daily life, the ceremonial observances of the orthodox Hindu, as well as the easy customs of the unorthodox. It is lamentable how little the ordinary European resident knows of the hidden meaning of sect-marks, caste, and other complex Hindu manners and customs. Those visitors, specially inquisitive and ubiquitous cold-weather trippers, pose the old resident by asking the meaning of a red-mark on the forehead, or a white line, or a thread round the waist, or the head close shaven, and we suddenly awake to the humiliating knowledge that we really are almost as ignorant as the questioners, and are quite incapable of giving definite and distinct answers. The republication of these papers in book-form was urged on the author by Sir Monier Williams and Dr. Robert Cust. There is much in them of use to the anthropologist, and much that has not been hitherto published in any book. The inhabitants of Southern India comprise a wonderful variety of races, tribes and casts, and no exhaustive account of their institutions, history tradition, religion &c., has yet been given. It is interesing to follow a few of the points touched on in these papers. Though a missionary, and naturally averse to what he considers the idolatrous tendency of most of the Hindu customs, the author describes in a sympathetic spirit the observances which are so intertwined in the life of the people. In thinking of the Hindu home Mr. Padfield says it must not be forgotten that there are the minutest directions for the construction of the dwelling laid down in Hindu books of great antiquity. One book, "The Ocean of Ritual," leaves nothing unsaid on this matter. To work out these directions there are doctors of buildings, generally of this Goldsmith caste, who decide what points must be observed in the building of a house of an ordinary orthodox Hindu. There are days and seasons in which it is lucky or unlucky to begin a building. It must have a certain aspect, and its site must be carefully chosen. It must not be built behind a Temple of Vishnu, nor in front of a Siva Temple, and so on. Often if a man is ill, and cannot readily account for his illness, the buildings doctor is called in, and he decides that it is the house which is in fault. His advice as to pulling it down or altering it is generally scrupulously followed. Whole villages are often abandoned in this way in the Southern Presidency. The ceremonies connected with the different processes in erecting a house are equally interesting, and show how intimately the Hindu religion enters into the domestic life of the inhabitants of India. The kitchen must be on the south side, and no one of inferior caste is allowed to enter this partly cooking place, partly chapel, and partly dining room. The author has himself never been allowed even to glance into this sacred apartment. It should in orthodox houses be the highest part. If there be a second storey it must never in any case be built over the kitchen. The rest of the house is perfectly simple in architecture, decoration, and furniture. One must not enter on residence in a new house in any month of the second half of the year. It is not lucky to do so. Should a death occur in the house during an unlucky month, it is defiled, and must be elaborately purified, and left vacant for two, three, or six months according to the star then in the ascendant. The usual way of avoiding this inconvenience is to remove the dying person to the verandah, in which case only that portion of the house need be vacated. The purification ceremony is most elaborate and costly, and it is necessary in so many cases that it must be hard work even to obviate its necessity. If a robber breaks into the kitchen it is a case for purification, as it is quite possible the robber was a low-caste man; if a dog or other unclean animal die there purification must follow. The sacred thread, caste-marks, marriage customs, diet, festivals, the tonsure, mendicity, funerals, and omens have each chapters themselves, that on omens being instructive in the highest degree. If one sees two snakes fighting, the beholder will inevitably quarrel with his relatives. If one snake swallow another, it is, naturally, a sign of famine. A king must not see a snake climbing down from a tree, though lesser mortals may look on it as a good omen. If a snake enters an house it is for the owner a sign of wealth, &c., &c. Lizards can confer good or evil by falling in sixty-five different ways on one's body, but the boundary marks are so doubtful between good and evil spots that it is always safer to at once bathe, and pray to a favourite god to prevent possible evil. Crows also have much power. Whether they caw to left or right of you, or fly towards you or past, from left to right it makes the difference between prosperity and ill-luck. If a dog approach with a piece of old shoe in his mouth, it is a good omen; if he prefers meat or a raw bone it is quite as lucky, but should he come with a burning stick or a dry bone death may follow. If one sees a dog scratch himself, it denotes disease in the beholder, not in the dog. If a dog smells your shoes, it means that you will make a journey. Sneezing is sometimes bad, specially at a wedding, but to sneeze often is a proof that the sneezer will accomplish his desires. One ought always to cough after sneezing. One must not blow the nose after sneezing. You will certainly die, if you are so indiscreet, but having done so, the evil may be averted by coughing well, by thinking no more about business, by lying down and keeping quiet. One must avoid hearing a married woman or widow sneeze, or a blind, or dumb woman, or a washerwoman or one of the toddy caste, or a worker in leather, or a gypsy, or one carrying a load. If, however, sneezes are caused by snuff, red pepper or a cold no importance whatever need be attached to them, or to sneezes heard in the bazaars. In these the dust is so fine and so thick that one cannot choose but sneeze. The strangest omen is that indicated by breathing through the nostril. The right nostril is supposed to be presided over by the sun, the left is subject to the moon. It is believed that the breath comes chiefly through each nostril in turn during alternating periods of two hours. Consequently actions performed during those intervals are influenced by either sun or moon. A man decides on the auspiciousness or otherwise of a time for action by breathing hard down through both his nostrils and judging by the excess of volume of breath from either nostril. If the sun has it, it is a favourable time, if the moon then it is the reverse. One must start on a journey when one's left nostril is breathing comfortably, one must choose the same time for marrriage, or for putting on new jewels, or for beginning to build a house, and many other trifles. But on the whole, the interval when the right nostril is in full play is the correct time for most other operations. If one's body tingles it is also a sign to be attended to. Twenty-two parts of the body can tingle. If the centre of the top of your head throbs, it means good food—some moderns say it means too much of it—if your nose tingles it is a good, if unpleasant, sign. If the right cheek, it is ominous of evil from a ruler—we know it often tingles after such an event. If the sensation comes in the calf of the leg, you will get jewels, and if the sole of your foot tingles you will be very happy. It is well to wear an emerald. The wearer of a good one cannot be poisoned, it develops his mental faculties, and protects him against the evil eye. If you give an emerald to a Brahmin, you open heaven to yourself. The planet Saturn, the patron of sapphires, will bless the wearer of a true sapphire with prosperity and immunity from death. There are no end to the benefits conferred by the wearing of different precious stones. It is easy to see how these pleasing beliefs with regard to jewels induce the people to multiply their ornaments. We have quoted enough from "The Hindu at Home" to show that this book, though not aiming at being a scientific treatise, cointains much that is interesting with regard to every day usages and ceremonies of that immense population among whom we live and whose lives are so often an absolutely sealed book to the ordinary European.

REDUCTION OF FOREIGN TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

THE following official notification issued from the Government Telegraph Office yesterday:—

With effect from to-morow, Saturday, the 22nd of February, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be decreased to rupees three and annas seven and a-half; rupees six and and annas fourteen via Suez or Teheran; and five annas less via Turkey. Two annas a word are to be added for messages from offices in Burma. The tariff for press messages from India and Burma to the United Kingdom is reduced by one anna.

HE COMETH NOT!

[BY "THE SUBALTERN."]

THE fair girl leaned languorously out of the ivy-framed casement. It was a mercy she did not fall and break her neck. Necks are so easily broken.

"Oh," she cried, "why does he not come? Will he never come?" There being no one within hearing, her question remained unanswered. The heavy perfume of roses crept upwards in a mist from the garden below her, and above her in the sky the stars blinked amorously. Heavy clouds passed across the face of the moon and seemed to drag her downwards. This was strange, because the tendency of any ordinary cloud would have been to drag her upwards.

Shuddering slightly in her thin silken robe, she lifted one dainty hand and flung back from her lovely face, in which her eyes gleamed like twin stars, her glorious wealth of hair, which rippled slowly down the curves of her form almost to her feet. None of it fell off. Wearily she stretched out her beautiful glistening arms, bare to the shoulder, and whispered: "Come to me!—ah, come to me! I have waited for you so long!"

It never occurred to her that, on account of her elevated position, it was quite impossible for anything to come to her unless out of a balloon. Her clinging scarlet lips pouted slightly, showing the ivory teeth behind them as she sighed, feeling herself like the "Blessed Damozel" waiting for her lover——Then she sang softly to a tune of her own devising, a poor sad little utterly worthless tune, but her own:

"The blessed damozel leaned out
From the gold bar of Heaven.
Her eyes were deeper than the depths
Of waters stilled at even.
She had three lilies in her hand,
And the stars in her hair were seven."

The song would have been a beautiful one if she had possessed a beautiful voice. Unfortunately, she did not. She had been well educated; she spoke three languages indifferently, could play several small pieces, and had read several books of poetry. This was why she wondered whether the line—"He cometh not! she said"—was written by Swinburne or by Shakespear. She almost felt aggrieved that no "souls went by her like thin flames." But this was quite unavoidable; there were no souls to go.

There were no lilies in her hand, lilies being the flowers which her garden positively refused to produce; and the stars she had taken out of her hair when she returned from the ball. They were paste. How the thought of that ball haunted her! *He* had not been there. She had not been allowed to take him. She wondered sadly why there should be such a prejudice against him. She had thought of him even when the voluptuous strains of "Jeunesse Doree," best of all waltzes, had whirled in her brain, and her partner had whispered something to her about the state of the weather. She had only possessed him for a week, for her own—her very own. Before that he had belonged to somebody else. Was there some slight feeling of triumph at having led him away from that other? She remembered how, at supper, a quail covered with some fascinating pink sauce had lain on a plate and seemed to wink his dull eye at her. And then—how that other girl, having hurriedly finished her soup, had almost snatched the pink quail from the plate before her very eyes! Oh, why did there exist *chefs* whose devilish promptings tempted them to make quails beautiful and girls unhappy?

Suddenly, her whole face changed. A glorious radiance seemed to burst from her eyes, and a heavenly smile dimpled the corners of her exquisite mouth, and she cried: "He is coming! I knew he would come—he could not leave me for ever! Oh, my dear one, my darling, my little darling, come to me!"

* * * *

Her cat walked in through the window.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

THIS evening his Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and his staff leave Bombay for Gwalior. During his short stay in Bombay, the Maharaja has been a prominent and charming figure at many social functions, and whether at the art exhibition, a prize-distribution ceremony, or at an evening party, he attracted a great deal of favourable attention. His charming personality, his genial disposition, and his social and polite nature, aided by his culture, made him a great favourite with the whole native community of Bombay. He speaks both English and French with great fluency. A most enlightened and liberal ruling Chief of the Punjab, he possesses a rare combination of qualities both of head and heart. Born in September, 1872, the Maharaja is only twenty-four years of age, and he belongs to a Rajput jessaline (Sikh) family, famous under the distinguished name of Ahluwalia, from the village of Ahlu, near Lahore. The Maharaja's family is well-known for its loyalty to the British Raj. In the second Sikh war Sardar Nihul Singh rendered good service, in recognition of which he was created a Raja in 1849. But the greatest service rendered to the British by Raja Sir Randhir Singh, G. C. S. I., grandfather of the present Maharaja, was at the time of the great Mutiny of 1857, when the late Raja, who died at sea near Aden, while on his way to England, led his troops from Kapurthala to Lucknow, a distance of about six hundred miles. He then volunteered the services of himself and all his followers, and strengthened the hold of Government in the Jalandhar Doab. He also volunteered to aid in the subjugation of the rebellious Province in Oudh. The British at once accepted his offer. The late Raja marched to Oudh, at the head of 2,000 horse and foot, and four guns, and fought no less than six actions with the rebels, with marked success, the valour of the Chief and his brother and their followers being then most conspicuous. As a reward for this great service to put down the rebels three large estates in Oudh, called Bhitauli, Baundi, and Ikauna, were presented to the late Chief, and the title of Raja-i-Rajgan was also conferred on him and his heir with a Khilat of Rs. 10,000, and many other honours. The late Raja Sir Randhir Singh was of advanced and enlightened views and despite all the prejudices, which the course then provoked, he set out for a voyage to England in 1870, but as stated above he died at Aden. His son Raja-i-Rajgan Khurak Singh, was father of the present Raja, but in 1877, the mantle fell on the present Raja as a minor.

The young and handsome Chief has made himself most popular not only in his own territories and amongst his own people, but also in other parts of India and amongst different native communities. He has been through Europe, and sometime ago wrote a book on his travels, which was very favourably reviewed both here and at home. In Europe he was well received by the different sovereigns, and when he crossed the Atlantic the American papers were loud in their praise of the Muharaja. In Mr. Diwan Dowlet Raw the Maharaja has an able private secretary, who speaks English as fluently as an Englishman, and can converse intelligently on the political and social topics of the day.

The revenue of Kapurthala is over twenty lakhs of rupees a year. During the rule of the present Maharaja it has increased by from three to four lakhs. His Highness has not been slow to benefit his State by the experience he gained by his travels in Europe. He has been encouraging all sorts of industry, and is contemplating the starting of a mill or a factory in his territories, and also the publication of a weekly English newspaper. There is a flour mill in Kapurthala, where the wheat crop is extensive. The Maharaja is surrounded by educated and enlightened officials, and has appointed a Council for the administration of certain State affairs. The sanitation in Kapurthala has been greatly improved of late years. The construction of new roads, and the establishment of new schools and dispensaries have marked the era of the present ruler, who is encouraging education to the best of his power and purse. The Maharaja is to be congratulated on the undertaking to construct a railway through his State, a survey of the line having already been made under the supervision of British officials. The Maharaja maintains the Imperial Service Troops, both Cavalry and Infantry. He has been seriously contemplating reforms in all direction, and has not forgotten the agriculturists, to whom he gives the utmost encouragement. The young ruler is a keen and ardent sportsman, and the cricket team of Kapurthala is considered to be the champion team in the Punjab. They will very shortly play the Parsees of Bombay at Kapurthala, as the Parsees are going to be invited there when they visit Simla. His Highness is a very good tennis player, and encourages all sorts of manly sports. The Municipality at Kapurthala has reached a standard of usefulness seldom attained in Native States, this being largely due to the fact that the Maharaja personally looks into everything pertaining to the good of his subjects and the State. Naturally therefore they are a very contented and happy people. The State officials embrace all classes of native community—Hindus, Parsees, and Mahomedans occupying high positions.

The area of the State is 598 square miles; and its population is about 252,617, chiefly Mahomedans, but including 82,900 Hindus and 26,493 Sikhs. In addition to this, the Oudh estates of his Highness have an area of 700 square miles, and a population of 253,000. The ruler maintains a military force of 197 cavalry, 829 infantry, and 13 guns, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

On Thursday night the Maharaja and his Secretary were present at Mr. Balliwalla's Novelty Theatre at an Urdu performance, which was specially got up in their honour, and which they witnessed with evident interest. Yesterday, his Highness visited the establishments of Messrs. Marcks and Co., Messrs Hamilton and Co., Messrs. A. Bhicaji and Co., of Apollo Bunder, Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., and Messrs. Ditmar's Lamp Depot, and made some purchases from those establishments. Last night a dinner was given to his Highness by the members of the Elphinstone Cricket Club. In response to the toast of his health, the Maharaja made a brief but suitable reply, thanking the members for their kind thought in getting up the entertainment. He said that he was most favourably impressed with the Parsees in Bombay, and he would be glad to see the Parsee cricket team at Kapurthala.

THE GOA TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, FEB. 18.

THE Rev. Saldanha, Professor of Latin, at Mapuca, after being twice arrested and interrogated, regarding the alleged culpability of the Viscount of Bardez, has been transferred to Diu. Mr. Ismael Gracias, who was deputed to Damaun, has been recalled, being the first of the exiled officers to return Orders have been given to the Regedores to take toddy-drawers, who also do the work of wood-cutters, to be sent to Satary to mow down the jungle that gives shelter to the rebels, and consequently the toddy-drawers have taken to flight. One of the best sources of revenue is the Abkari Department, which brings in an income of some six lakhs of rupees. If the toddy-drawers disappear, it will kill outright the industry of distilling country spirits, which is largely consumed by the working classes. I hear that the Regedor of Ucacaim compelled the working men to attend at his residence with an axe, and some soldiers and corporals of the local police were employed to forcibly bring them for service to Satary. The gunboat Tejo has arrived to substitute the Rio da Lima, and it is stated that she brings some twenty Europeans to be posted in the places rendered vacant by the dismissals of Native officials. Some time ago Mr. Jacque Pinto, the delegate to the Attorney to the Crown, left for Bombay, and a few days since Mr. Navaro followed, with what mission it is not known, though it is rumoured they are entrusted with the duty of pressing the case of extradition against exiled Goans in British India. Some commotion has been created by the publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the Extradition Act, which is believed to have come into force between the British and the Goa Governments. This is not correct. The promulgation of the English Act 1870 and 1873 by the Government of India indicates its extention to British India, but it does not affect Portuguese territories. A new convention between England and Portugal will have to be signed before the extradition is put into force, but even then, as political crimes are excluded, it is difficult to imagine under what charge the exiles could be placed before your police magistrate to make out a *prima facie* case before they are handed over to the Portuguese authorities.

GENERAL BOOTH AT THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

LAST evening, in response to invitations issued by Mr. D. E. Wacha, a number of Native gentlemen met in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association in order to enable General Booth to interchange with them views on his scheme of Indian peasant settlements. General Booth and Commissioner Booth-Tucker arrived at 5-30, and were introduced to the gentlemen present by Mr. D. E. Wacha. The General then briefly explained his scheme, and expressed his belief that the efforts of the Salvationists would be successful if the Government granted land and charitably-disposed people provided funds. The General then informed the meeting that he had an interview that morning with his Excellency the Governor, who was pleased to discuss with him the scheme in all its bearings. After hearing his arguments and carefully perusing the letter that he handed over to him, his Excellency promised to visit the Salvationists' colony in Guzerat at his earliest convenience, and to give the subject his best and careful consideration. He (General Booth) gave the meeting and through them the general public, to distinctly understand that the poor people who would be invited to take advantage of the village settlements, would have perfect freedom of religion in the same way as every British subject enjoyed perfect freedom of speech and action. Should the Hindu colonists object to deal with the village settlements or the bank on the ground that some of their settlers or constituents were Christians or members of other nationalities, they would be allowed to have their own settlements and banks. In fact, they would be allowed to have their own way in the matter of religion and customs. The principal condition on which people would be admitted was that they must be absolutely poor and without any means of subsistence, but at the same time willing to work and obey the rules and laws of the colonies. All that the Salvationists wished for was that they should be given a fair trial. The General then entered into the details of the scheme, which, he said, could be carried out economically, and it had been roughly estimated that if everything went right, the amount spent upon it could be recouped within five or six years from the time the settlements have been placed on a satisfactory footing. Some informal discussion then ensued, in which Mrs. Gostling, Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, and Mr. Wacha took part, and after the General and Commissioner Booth-Tucker had replied to some of the questions, the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the two enthusiastic leaders of the Salvation Army, which was accorded to them on the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 1st Battalion of the 4th Gurkhas will furnish a detachment for guard and orderly duties at Simla this summer.

THE 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment leaves Lucknow by rail for Calcutta, on the 24th instant, en route to Theyetmyo.

THE Lucknow Cavalry Reconnaisance commenced on the 15th instant. The corps engaged are the 16th Lancers, the 7th Bengal Cavalry, and 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

OWING to there having been no winter rains, it is announced that the grass farm at Lucknow is unable to supply grass to the British Mounted corps at that station after the 13th instant.

LIEUT. AND DY. ASSISTANT COMMISSARY J. HARRISON, Ordnance Department, is permitted to proceed to Bangalore on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave, which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieut.-Gernal Commanding the Forces.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE fifth round of the Forty-twa Medal handicap was played on Thursday morning, with the result that Mr. C. E. Nixon (43—4=39) and Mr. Nigel-Jones (48—9=39) tied for first place. But on playing off the tie, Mr. Nixon won by two points. The scores are given below:—

		Score.	Hd'cap. allow'ce.	Net. Total.
1	C. E. Nixon	43	4	39
	W. C. Nigel-Jones	48	9	39
3	F. J. Nathan	45	5	40
4	H. Cheetham	49	8	41
	R. A. English	48	7	41
6	C. H. S. Boggs	42	scr	42
	P. F. Fischer	45	3	42
8	J. I. Murray	47	4	43
9	A. E. Bice	50	5	45
	M. Reid	44	+1	45
	H. Blackwell	49	4	45

RESULT OF TIE MATCH.

1	C. E. Nixon	49	4	45
2	W. C. Nigel-Jones	56	9	47

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M. De Horne, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Gibraltar and Ismailia, with the English mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Andreae, Miss
Adams, Lieut
Bruce, Miss
Beatty, Miss
Bottenheim, Mr R
Brereton, Mr, Mrs, inft and nurse
Bomforth, Mr and inft
Barker, Mr Arundel
Campbell, Mr A A
Cox, Mr W A
Crum, Lieut A S
Cope, Miss
Carter, Lieut E P
Carpendale, Mr J M and child
Daveys, Mrs and two children
Gresley, Capt R, R N
Gill, Mr J W Hope
Gale, Mr A B
Holman, Miss
Heather, Mr
Jenkins, Mr and Mrs R A Arnold
Martineau, Miss
Myers, Mr B
Mayhew, Rev E C
Macpherson, Mrs, D A A
Phipps, Mrs, child, infat, and nurse
Pratt, Miss
Rambo, Rev and Mrs W E child and inft
Robertson, Mrs
Symords, Mr
Skinner, Mr and Mrs
Sorabjee, Miss
Stoker's, Mrs, child and nurse
Tudball, Mr, Mrs, child and inft
Turnbull, Mr W
Westgate, Mr J R M
Wilson, Mr and Mrs P R
Wright, Mrs, 2 children, inft and nurse
Whittle, Mr
Waddie, Mrs A, inft and child
Williams, Mr

FOR BRINDISI.

Belt, Mr W W
Bryson, Miss
Byrom, Mr A
Booth, "General"
Bomford, Mrs
Craik, Mr and Mrs W
Evans, Mrs M
Elsas, Mr B
Farmer, Major and F C Mrs
Fielding, Sir and Lady Clarke
Fraser, Major, Mrs and inft
Gladstone, Mr G
Gregory, Mr E H
Guttmann, Mr
Hall, Mr Q J
Heap, Major J
Hewlett, Miss
Hedger, Mr and Mrs
Kidston, Mr J
Kinsman, Rev V W
Levick, Mr C F
Malson, "Major"
Phillips, Mr A V
Pope, Mrs Agnew, and maid
Pritchard, Sir Charles
Part, Mr O E
Reess, Mr A
Renwick, Mr W
Ritchie, Mr and Mrs S
Ross Mr E R
Rushworth, Mr L
Securius, Mr
Sharp, Miss
Smith, Mr J
Spielder, Mr A
Symonds, Mr E J L
Samashita, Mr
Sanders, Mr
Thomas, Mr and Mrs W L
Tucker, "Commissioner"
Watson, Mr E
Wylie, Mr and Miss S

FOR ISMAILIA.

Ahl, Mr and Mrs
Kilburn, Mr W D
Money, Col
Ogilvie, Lieut W H
Pommery, Miss
Spalding, Mr
Stanton, Capt
Trevethick, Mr J H

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Gonsalves, Dr C.
Santos, Mr and Mrs Jose de
Silva, Mr de

FOR ADEN.—Byramjee Mr D.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Sutlej, Capt W J [illegible], 29th February, 1896.

For London—Mr Lovett and Lady Margaret Lovett, and Capt and Mrs Lessham.

For Brindisi—Mr W T Wood.

GENERAL BOOTH'S PLAN.

THE following is a full report of that part of General Booth's speech, at the Town Hall, which gives the details of his scheme :—

I had an opportunity of addressing a meeting at Hyderabad. The Mahomedan gentleman who occupied the chair, referring to statistics in a Government Blue Book, said that there were two millions of acres of land—fertile land, lying uncultivated, with an abundant supply of water, and with a capacity of maintaining a large population, and this land, he said, he could get for us free. The Salvation Army are willing to make an experiment upon such lands, and the Government might profit by the mistakes, if any, committed by them. Look at the endeavours which have already been made to put the people on to the land. I never go into any country, but they tell me of the efforts Government has made to put the people on the land—efforts which have turned out such disastrous failures. My scheme is this. Let us ask the Government for the land which at the present time is useless, which is idle, and which pays no revenue. Let them give us this land in trust for certain purposes, and with the land let them give us a certain remission of taxation for a certain period, say, five years, or longer if it be necessary, and then let them give us a loan; I have not asked for money, but if they will give us some, so much the better. Then we will take this land, cut it up into blocks, and build on it comfortable cottages, not of too expensive a character, but as cheaply as they can be built, so that they shall not be swept away by the first monsoon. We will then plough the land, sow it, and prepare it for occupation, and then we will remove the landless ryots to them, so that they could make their own villages. Then we will teach them the process of manuring, hire them out implements and oxen, in fact, help them to eke out an honest livelihood. If such a scheme could be put into execution, you would see that in the course of three or four years, the men placed in the villages would be in a position to repay by small instalments the amount spent upon them. As soon as one village has been started and is a success, we shall build another village, and these will surround a mother-store, where he will be able to buy all he requires, and which will sell his produce for him in the best market. In three or four years we shall say to these men you must now begin to pay back what has been expended upon you. And now in regard to the agricultural schools. We shall take the poor children and put them on to the farms, give them just as much education in the three R's to which you, Sir, have referred—I have no idea of making them B. A.'s or M. A.'s, or of qualifying them to fill important positions on the Bench and at the Bar, but I wish to give them enough education to enable them to count all the money they are likely to have, and to write to their sweethearts, and with that I would show them how they could earn a livelihood and maintain their wives and families in comfort, and, further, I would show them that the conditions of happiness could be found in comfortable poverty. In the fourth place, I come to my village bank, but I will not detain you very long with it. India is said to be permeated with debt. I have heard of other nations besides India being in debt. I have gone to a meeting of these poor people, and I have asked: Is any one in debt. The answer has been: "Oh! no; we are not in debt, because we are too poor." But not only are they in debt, but in addition they are heavily harrassed by debt. A Hindu gentleman in Madras explained to me that the people got into debt, and often received money on the pledge of their children who were as yet unborn—they gave them as pledges for the repayment of the money. I could scarcely believe it, but he explained it in this way—that when a father wanted to give one of his daughters in marriage he borrowed money for the purpose, and it was not an uncommon thing to give as security the first born male, the result of the union. One of my officers came to me and told me that we had got cadets who had been so pledged; whether they ever intended to pay the debt so contracted is another matter, but they recognised it as a legal and legitimate obligation. The Indian peasant is in debt everywhere. I have heard that the money-lender exacts at least one-third of the peasant's earning a year. Government take a slice, the landlord also demands his share, and when everything is paid, there is nothing left for him to live upon. The rate of interest exacted by the usurer from these poor people amounts to as much as twenty-five, fifty, sixty, eighty, and even one hundred per cent. Only the other day a gentleman, a young magistrate, told me it made his heart bleed to have to give a decree in usury against a poor peasant. A short time ago he had to make a decree for Rs. 200, the original debt being Rs. 20. Fortunately, there there is a Bill before the Legislature—Mr. Mohini Mohan Roy's Bill,—which makes it impossible for a man to secure a legal enactment for a larger amount of interest than the sum lent. Well, can we do anything to help these poor people. My proposition is this: let us establish the village bank. What do I mean by that—the village bank? I was explaining this in Baroda last night, when the Chief Justice said he would put Rs. 2,000 into the Bank as soon as it was established, and a Mahomedan gentleman said he would also be happy to take two thousand shares. In the first place we have a parent bank, which has its agencies all over the land. Then our secretary goes into a village and expounds the scheme, and asks those willing to join immediately to bring all hands who are willing to help it. He then selects five true and honest people without regard to what their position may be. To these he says you must select five others, then ten more and thirty more, until they have fifty members. He then says you must put your money in, but sometimes they reply "We have only a little," sometimes "none." After this he says you must furnish Rs. 100, and the parent bank lends nine rupees for every one that is received by the village bank, so that in raising Rs. 100 you get Rs. 1,000, and these rupees they borrow at the rate of five per cent., and loan it at eight per cent. By-and-bye, when the character of the thing becomes settled, it may, perhaps, be that we shall have the sympathy of the Government, and be able to borrow money at a cheaper rate, but you must leave a little margin for expenses, and a little margin for a reserve fund. You have now got these men loaning to one another, each being responsible for its repayment. You ask will this work. I answer, yes. The rich man can borrow on his estates, the merchant on his merchandise, but the poor man has nothing to borrow on but his character, and this is a scheme by which the poor man can borrow on his character. Can you get the money back again? Yes, because they are jointly responsible for its repayments. As to whether this will work, I will give you one or two illustrations. Now I have just come from Gujerat. While I was there I called together some of my very poor people, and I said: "What do you think of this plan. How do you think it will work." Three of the villagers immediately said they could raise one hundred or two hundred rupees, so I at once issued instructions to my officers to proceed there, and arrange all the necessary details. Five years ago I struggled hard with this question. I looked at the poor men round about me, and I saw how they struggled, and how a little money would help them to better their position, but I could find no plan which offered security. I should have to borrow the money. This plan, however, offers security. As I have before said, I do not pretend that it is an original scheme, because while I was struggling in this way, I found that several gentlemen in Germany were doing the same thing. I have only to say to you that during the last few years no less than £450,000,000 sterling have been turned over in that country with only forty defaulters. I have great faith in this, and the people of the land, and the scheme, which is based on solid principles, and not on charity, but to carry it to a successful issue, at the commencement we require a small capital for its flotation. As to land—land has been offered me by every country. As to sympathy, I have received such sympathy as I could not have expected to receive—I could not have expected a man of my religion would receive. All classes, castes, and religions have received my scheme, and received it with personal thanks. Only the day before yesterday a letter reached me from the Maharajah of Travancore—the first Government I approached, granting all the land I required, with a loan of money for working it, and a remission of taxation for no less than five years. At Madras, his Excellency Lord Wenlock, promised me all the help he could give, and I have received similar offers all along the line. When I reached Lucknow, the Lieutenant-Governor said I have some people for you to try your hand on, and he named a certain tribe who did not bear the best character. He said: "If you can settle these people you shall have land, a loan for preliminary expenses, and you shall also have a capitation grant until you have the thing on its feet. In addition to land, the scheme requires help. I have asked for a lakh of rupees to set the thing afloat. A Bombay gentleman had promised me Rs. 10,000 as a commencement, but I am still considerably short of the required amount. Perhaps some of the ladies and gentlemen present will help me. If they feel disposed to give me the whole lakh, I shall not be offended, and if they will give anything approaching it, I shall be very grateful. (Applause.)

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., proposed a vote of thanks to General Booth for expounding his scheme, and spoke in warm terms of approval of the manner in which the Salvationists had worked to ameliorate the condition of those in India, who would otherwise be a burden to it.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram briefly seconded the proposition, which was carried "nem. con."

General Booth, in reply, thanked those present for the patient hearing they had accorded him, and proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, whose name was known in every civilised portion of the globe, and whose philanthropy and benevolence were proverbial in India. The vote was then carried amidst loud cheers.

The chairman having briefly replied, the proceedings terminated.

LORD SALISBURY'S hobby, as we all know, is physical science, and when at Hatfield he spends most of his time in what he calls his "den" which consists of a laboratory, a dressing and a bath room on the ground floor. In this room, according to an interesting article on "Hatfield House" in *Cassell's Magazine*, his lordship himself planned the electric lighting of the house by means of the water-power of the River Lea, which flows through a portion of the park. Lord Salisbury has also applied his scientific talent to the problem of the water-supply of Hatfield, and the town now receives excellent water from the mains in Hatfield Park. In the same room, too, are some interesting suggestions of the skill to which Lord Salisbury has attained in the gentle art of photography. On the grand staircase of Hatfield House, we gather from the same article, is a portrait of the fourth Earl of Salisbury, to which a curious story attaches. A casual glance at the picture gives one the impression of a man with two heads—behind the features of the Earl peers another face in much fainter outline and of quite a distinct type—the face, in fact, of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. It seems that the Duke, when a favourite at Court, was a friend of the then Earl of Salisbury, and as a mark of his esteem presented the Earl with his portrait. After Sedgemoor, however, it was not safe for the Earl to keep the picture on his walls, and it was accordingly hidden away in the lumber-room. Years after, the discarded canvas, from which the features of the rebel Duke had entirely disappeared, was found by the fourth Earl of Salisbury at a time when he was about to have his own portrait painted, and in a spirit of economy he resolved to utilise it for this purpose. When this portrait came to be cleaned some years ago the face of Monmouth re-appeared, to the confusion of the person engaged in the task. This, at any rate, is the explanation of the mystery which Lord Salisbury himself has accepted, it only for the want of a better.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(Concluded from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS ACT, 1869, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury, said :—"My Lord, the Bill to amend the Indian Volunteers Act which I introduced last season has been referred to Local Governments and has been published in the several Gazettes. The result has been that we have received a number of reports containing suggestions, some of which are of considerable value, and which have led the Government of India to think that the Bill might with advantage be modified in some respects. As the Bill affects not only those in Government service, but a large number of all classes of Europeans in this country, I think it is very desirable that it should be referred to as strong and representative and influential a Select Committee as possible. The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, the value of whose time we all know, has kindly expressed his willingness to serve, as has also the Hon'ble Mr. Glendinning. I therefore beg to move that the Bill to amend the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon'ble Mr. Rees, the Hon. Mr. Glendinning and myself."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland moved that the Hon'ble Rai P. Ananda Charlu Bahadur be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code. He said :—"The reason for this motion is that we have lost the services of Mr. Mehta, who was appointed on the Select Committee at the first meeting of the Council in January."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn, the Hon'ble Babu Mohiny Mohun Roy, the Hon'ble Rai P. Ananda Charlu Bahadur, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon'ble Mr. Cadell, the Hon'ble Mr. Rees and the Mover. He said :—"This Bill has been the subject of circulation for opinion, and a very large number of opinions have been received in respect of it, of a character which renders it necessary that in making this motion I should say a few words, mainly in respect to the third section of the Bill. The remainder of the Bill, though I cannot describe it as altogether non-controversial, is practically approved by all the opinions we have received, subject probably to some further alterations, such as are always found necessary in every draft—I should be surprised indeed to find a draft of any importance which when it came to be considered did not require some alteration, greater or less. In fact, I remember one of the most skilled draftsmen I ever had the pleasure of knowing was fond of quoting as a maxim "nihil simul factum est, et perfectum."

"But as regards the third section of the Bill, which deals with section 303 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the opinions are very much more varied, and I may say by way of general remark that I think one of the great advantages of the system of legislation which prevails in this country is that we are not obliged, as some other Governments of which we know something practically are, to stick to every proposals which we make, right or wrong, from an instinct of self-preservation; but that we have the opportunity, and freely use it, of discovering, after we have put our proposals into the form that "prima facie" recommends itself to ourselves, what the opinions of persons who are capable of giving advice in the matter from the outside are, and are able and willing to accept the advice we receive from outside persons and bodies so far as it commends itself to our judgment. I know it will be said—I know it has been said—that that is a weak thing; that having made up your mind you ought to stick to it, right or wrong. I confess that my opinion (and I am glad to feel that it is the opinion of my colleagues in the Government of India) is very contrary, and that obstinacy of the kind described is a sign of weakness, not of strength, and that it is a proof of strength after having asked for opinions to be able to accept them so far as they seem to be well-founded. I say this because I am about to propose a very material modification in the section in question, a modification founded mainly on the opinions we have received from the responsible bodies whose opinions we have asked, and because we feel that whatever may have been the view which led originally to the proposal in question, it is one which ought to be modified in the manner in which I am about to describe in consequence of the concurrent opinions which we have received upon the point.

"But before I go into the details of the clause in question I desire to point out what the existing law and practice on the subject of verdicts is, because I think that that is not altogether understood. First of all, everywhere, as far as I know, where the principle of trial by Judge and jury—because it is not strictly trial by jury—prevails, there is a marked line of demarcation between the functions of the Judge and the fuctions of the jury. It is the business of the jury to determine all questions of fact; it is the business of the Judge to lay down all points of law. The only exception I know to that anywhere is in the trials in England for libel in which under Mr. Fox's Libel Act the jury have, to a certain extent, the power of entering into questions of law. That distinction is very strongly brought forward in sections 298 and 299 of the Indian Penal Code, and there is no doubt that in India, as in England, it is the duty of the jury to take the law from the Judge in every case, even if they disagree with the law as he lays it down. In fact, the meaning of a 'perverse verdict' is not one which is opposed to the justice of the case, but one where the jury have refused to accept the Judge's ruling as to the law. A verdict may be erroneous without being perverse; such verdicts are to be met with every day and everywhere, but what is a more exceptional case is that a verdict may be perverse without being erroneous. Now, the present law in India is that the jury shall return a verdict on each of the charges on which the accused is tried and the Judge shall so direct them, and that, if the Judge has any doubt as to the meaning of the verdict returned by the jury, he may ask such questions as may be necessary to ascertain what their verdict is, and that every such question and answer shall be recorded. That is the law as it stands in section 303 of the Indian Penal Code. In the proposed section we break that up into five sub-sections, three of which, with a very slight modification, accurately represent the existing law and practice. The other two, on which I shall have to comment, are new.

"The first provides, almost in the terms of the existing law, that the jury shall be at liberty to return a verdict on each of the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Judge shall so direct them. The sub-section (2) proposes to do that which is the common practice both in England and in India, but which is not expressly provided for by law in either country, namely, it enables the Judge to require the jury to give a verdict as to their belief or disbelief on any specified issues of fact and to deduce from the findings of fact the result of the trial. I say that is not at this moment expressly the law in either country, but it is the practice in both. At present it is perfectly true that a jury may—I suppose in India, certainly in England—if requested by the Judge to find a special verdict on the facts laid before them, refuse to do so, and bring in a general verdict of guilty or not guilty; but I have never heard of an instance in practice in which any jury has done so. On the contrary, I suppose there is not an assizes in any county in England in which it does not happen at least once that a jury is either requested to state its opinion on the various points of fact which arise in the case and does so, or does so voluntarily of their own accord, and I happen to know that the same thing occurs, if not frequently, at least sometimes, in India also.

"I do not wish to detain the Council at any great length on this point, but I will give two illustrations, one from my own personal knowlege and the other which I came across the other day. In the very first criminal case—a case in which a man was charged with burglary—in which I ever was concerned myself—and the fact has fixed itin my memory—the jury returned the following verdict: 'That the prisoner was found in possession of the stolen articles which he knew did not belong to him, but that there was no evidence as to whether he had taken them out of the house or had found them in the wood where they were found in his possession.' That was distinctly a special verdict: and on that Mr. Baron Platt directed a verdict of 'not guilty' to be recorded. The other day I came across in the course of my reading—I did not take down the reference and I cannot now specify where, but I can easily find the case, if necessary—a case where a jury in this country found that the accused had killed the deceased not in self-defence and without provocation, but that, inasmuch as there was no evidence of a previous quarrel or motive, they declined to find him guilty of murder: and on that the High Court of Calcutta ordered a verdict of guilty of murder to be entered.* Both of these are instances of special verdicts in which the Judge had entered a verdict in accordance with the facts found by the jury, disregarding any opinion on questions of law given by them. Therefore, I say that sections 1, 2 and 5 of the proposed Bill accurately represent the existing practice. They only vary from the existing law in this: that sub-section (2), if carried, would enable a Judge to require that to be done which in practice constantly is done without his being able to enforce it. At the same time I am bound to say that the variation between the purposal and the existing law is so slight that no very great harm will be done if the Select Committee should prefer to preserve the existing law unaltered, and neither I as an individual, nor as carrying out the views of the Government, would feel bound in the least to interfere with the discretion of the Select Committee if that should be the form which their discretion would take.

"Sub-section (5), however, has at present a very important addition attached to it, which is not part of the existing law of India, and that is, that a Judge shall not in any case enquire of the jury their reasons for any verdict, nor whether they have believed or disbelieved any particular witness.

"That proviso was added to sub-section (5) because it was feared that, if the general power of the Judge to require verdicts on questions of fact were extended as proposed by sub-section (2), he might amongst other questions of fact ask these particular questions, and it was thought not desirable that the minds of the jury should be investigated as to how they arrived at the facts, the only object being to discover what conclusions of fact they had in effect arrived at.

"If, however, sub-section (2) is not passed by the Select Committee, it will not be necessary to introduce the proviso in sub-section (5), and in that case the law may remain as it stands at this moment in the Code.

"Sub-section (4) is really a portion of the same question as sub-section (5); that is to say, the object of sub-section (4) is, if it is not clear what the verdict is, to enable such questions to be asked as will show what that verdict really is. That is, as I say, a part of the existing law, and although it is considerably elaborated in the sub-section in order to make the process perfectly clear, it does not vary from the existing law in any respect, and I shall live it to stand or fall with sub-section (2) according to the judgment of the Select Committee

"There only remains sub-section (3). Sub-section (3) is the sub-section which provides that after a general verdict of guilty or not guilty has been given, if the Judge is dissatisfied, he may then require a special verdict on any question for questions of fact. This sub-section, as the Council will probably recollect I explained when introducing the Bill, is one which, if passed at all, would require to be safeguarded very carefully in order to prevent it from degenerating into a cross-examination of the jury. It is one which I stated the Government of India had put forward tentatively and for opinion, rather in deference to the high authorities who advocated its introduction,—and I may as well state at once that the persons to whom I am alluding are not now directly connected with the Government—in fact, I do not think any of them is even resident in India at this moment; I say it was put forward rather in deference to high authorities who considered that this would be a useful addition to the law than because they had themselves made up their minds upon the question as to how such a sub-section would work. We have found however that, varying as the opinions have been in other respects, the opinions of the responsible officers in the country, Local Governments and others, are almost unanimous against the introduction of any power of requiring a further verdict after a general verdict: and I am authorised to state that, if this Bill goes into Select Committee, I will in Select Committee move for the omission from the provision in question of that particular sub-section. I do so without the slightest hesitation and without feeling that in so doing the Government of India are in any way retreating from the position which they took up in introducing this Bill. Their sole object from first to last has been to improve the operation of the jury system as a means of the administration of justice. I admit that in my own personal opinion that instrument for the administaration of justice is so very faulty that it can never be made quite satisfactory; but my desire has been to make it as useful and efficient as it is capable of being made, and, being satisfied that the particular provision in question is not apt for that purpose, we withdraw it without hesitation and without regret."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute said :—"My Lord, the Bill now referred to the Select Committee is, from a different point of view, even more important than the Cotton Duties Bill passed a few days ago. There never was till now a discussion of the principle of the Bill itself. I certainly agree to the present motion on the supposition that this discussion is reserved."

The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans said :—"After the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller it is evident that the Bill must go into Select Committee. There is no objection to the Bill going into Select Committee, and I feel that it would be worse than useless at present to discuss the matters raised by the Bill. The statement made by Sir Alexander Miller requires very careful attention. The whole matter will have to be discussed in Select Committee, and it is quite possible that when the Bill emerges from the Select Committee it will contain little or no disputable matter with regard to which there will be any acrimonious feeling."

The Hon'ble Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur, agreed with the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans that the Bill should go into Select Committee after the excellent observations which had fallen from the lips of the Hon'ble Mover. He should like some explanation to be given with regard to certain other parts of the Bill, but, as the Bill would be before the Select Committee, and as he happened to be upon the Committee also and would have an opportunity of advancing his views, he thought it was undesirable to take up the time of the Council at present.

The Hon'ble Babu Mohiny Mohun Roy said :—"May it please Your Excellency,—I crave permission to offer a few observations upon this Bill, I had no opportunity of stating my views at its introduction, which took place at Simla. The Bill is now being referred to a Select Committee. This seems to be an appropriate time for making a statement.

"The Bill seeks to introduce three important changes in the law—

First, empowering Sessions Judges to require the jury to return a special verdict and a further special verdict (clauses (3) and (4) of section 3 of the Bill);

Second, enlarging the power of the High Court to deal with cases where the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the verdict of the jury, makes a reference to the High Court (section 4 of the Bill);

Third, formation of a special jury for the trial of offences which may be specified by the Local Government (section 6 of the Bill).

"There is nothing objectionable in the second item of change. The Bengal Government approves of it. The Calcutta High Court likewise approves of it and shows it is necessary in that 'it settles the law expressed in section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, about which the judgments of the different High Courts have been somewhat contradictory.' The Bombay High Court is against it, but the Bombay Government is not so adverse. It says, 'any modification of section 307 of the Code is unnecessary. The proposed amendment, however, does not appear to be open to objection.' The Madras Government and the Madras High Court express no opinion upon this point. Reason and balance of authority are certainly in favour of the proposed amendment. The people of the country have more confidence in the High Court than in the Sessions Court and will not grudge an enlargement of the power of the High Court in cases of difference between the Sessions Judge and the jury. The Asansol outrage case is still fresh in their memory.

"The formation of a special jury in districts where practicable seems to be equally unobjectionable. But the proviso that the inclusion of the name of any person in the special jury-list shall not exempt him from liability to serve as an ordinary juror is open to very serious objection. Mr. Stevens, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, says:

'At best the number of special jurors would be but small, and as presumably they would be called upon to act in those classes of cases which are most serious, most difficult and most complicated, they would apparently have a great deal more than their fair share of work, as compared with the common jurors.'

"The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has expressed his general concurrence with the views of the Judicial Commissioner. I would humbly submit, for the consideration of Your Excellency and Council, that the proviso would be very unfair to special jurors. Without it they would have 'more than their fair share of work.' It would serve no useful purpose to make the special jury service a work of hard labour and an object of dislike to jurors.

"How I come to the first item of change. The hon'ble and learned mover of the Bill candidly stated when introducing it:

'No doubt there are very grave considerations as regards such a process which might very well be perverted into a kind of browbeating or cross-examination of the jury, a practice which was prevalent in England in the days of the Tudors but has not been known there since then.'

"Jurors are now, as they ought to be, treated with more consideration. They are not starved into unanimity. Nor ought they to be heckled or browbeaten into a surrender of their independence. The clauses of section 3 of the Bill referred to above will greatly lower the status of jurors and render the entire jury service extremely distasteful. I would always deprecate any change in the law which might lead to such a result. The High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay are all against such change, The Bengal Government 'considers that this section might be so safeguarded as to be unobjectionable; but, in view of the feeling of the educated Native community in regard to it, it is clearly of opinion that it is not worth while to press the proposal.' The Bombay Government thinks there is no objection to the Judge asking the jury in some cases 'what their verdict is on each essential point for determination.' But His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dissents from his Council on this point. The Government of Madras has expressed no opinion upon it. The further statement which the Hon'ble Mover has made to-day renders it unnecessary that this matter should be discussed at any length.

"In this connection I would draw the attention of the Council to section 319 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and to section 5 of the Bill and point out that under the present law (section 319) 'all male persons between the ages of 21 and 60' are, with certain exceptitions, 'liable to serve as jurors or assessors at any trial held within the district where they reside.' Now a district is a large area, and the sadr station, where sessions trials are held, is often two or three days' journey from remote parts of the district. It would clearly be a great hardship to persons residing in such remote parts to have to come up to the sadr station to serve as jurors or assessors. The area of liability to such service may justly be circumscribed to a radius of short and easy distance from the sadr station so that the liability might not entail any great hardship or unreasonable sacrifice of time and money upon the persons subject to it. If there is railway communication, that circumstance may be taken into consideration in fixing the distance. The Madras Government is of opinion that 'the practical difficulty in working the law would probably be met by a provision that only persons resident within five miles of the District Court should be included in the list of special jurors.' There is no reason why a different rule should obtain in regard to common jurors and assessors. In framing or amending any law regarding the jury system, two paramount interests ought always to be kept in view, namely, the interests of criminal justice and the interests of justice to jurors."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller said :—"It is scarcely necessary that I should, considering the explanation I have already given, say anything further by way of reply again, but I wish to take advantage of my right of reply merely to mention that I originally intended and promised to insert the name of the Maharaja of Durbhanga on the Select Committee and have been in communication with him on the subject, but I have not put on his name on account of his recent illness which would have made it merely an empty compliment to have done so."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1890, AMEDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890. He said :—"By section 81 of that Act as it was passed, a section which I have reason to believe was intended to be copied from one of the sections of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1873, at home, steamers belonging to or chartered by a railway company are put as regards their liability as carriers on the same footing as the railways instead of being on the same footing as other inland navigation companies. This was felt by the inland navigation companies—and I think justly felt—to be a hardship, and on the matter being duly represented to the Government, and after communication with the Government at home, it was determined that the hardship should be removed and accordingly the main object of the present Bill is to get rid of that distinction, to repeal the clause of the Act which puts railway companies when they are acting as inland navigation companies on a different footing from other inland navigation companies, and in other respects to do equal justice as between such steamers.

"Advantage has been taken to amend the Act in three or four purely verbal non-controversial particulars where by accident certain words have been omitted that were wanted. To give you an illustration. In section 73, a section which provides that in the case of certain animals being damaged the liability of the company shall not extend beyond a certain amount for each animal, there is no mention of either mules or donkeys, and a question has arisen in consequence whether they must be brought under the general provision of 'other animals,' which would make the limitation a great deal too low, or whether they ought to be classed as 'horses,' which would make the limitation ridiculously high: and it has been thought desirable to introduce 'mules' and 'donkeys' specifically into the section, putting in each case a proper limitation upon their value.

"I only mention that not as exhausting all the matters of details in the Bill but as a specimen of what the clauses of the Bill amount to, and I think the Council will agree that it is scarcely necessary to trouble them with the details of all the matters of that kind which are disposed of in the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alixander Miller introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes in English. He said :—"I would take this opportunity of saying that it may be convenient to Hon'ble Members to know that I do not as at present advised propose in a small matter of this kind to wait for the return of opinions from all parts of the country for consideration, and, unless I find that there is some such serious objection to the Bill as would render it necessary to delay, I would propose to ask the Council to take it into consideration this day three weeks."

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. He said:—"When that Act was being amended by Act I of 1895, section 38 was repealed and a totally new section 38 was introduced having nothing to do with the applications for retrials of small causes which were the subject of the original section 38. By section 71 of the Act certain fees were made payable in respect of these applications under the old section 38, and by an oversight, for which I suppose I was responsible, the words 'section 38 or' in section 71 were left standing, although they had absolutely no application whatever to the subject-matter of the new section 38 The result, however, has been that a question has arisen as to whether fees are chargeable for proceedings under the new section, proceedings for which it would be utterly unreasonable to charge fees, and for which nobody ever intended that fees should be charged. The sole object of the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce is to remove the words 'section 38 or' from section 71, leaving the remainder of the section applicable to cases in which fees are properly chargeable, and thus removing the ambiguity arising out of the reference to the abolished section which is still standing on the face of section 71."

The Hon'ble Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur, said he was very glad that this alteration was suggested, because there were several instances in which fees had been extorted from the litigant.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller introduced the Bill.

The Hon'b'e Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" and in the "Fort St. George Gazette," the "Bombay Government Gazette" and the "Calcutta Gazette" in English. He said :—"Following the same lines with regard to this Bill as to the small Bill I mentioned a few minutes ago, I propose, unless I hear something to the contrary from some of the parties interested or liable to be affected by the Bill, to ask the Council to take the Bill into consideration this day fortnight."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 20th February, 1896.

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* On further reference to the case I find that, though the statement in the speech is substantially accurate, it is not perfectly so. The Judge refused to receive such a verdict and directed the jury to reconsider it; they then, by his direction, found a verdict of guilty of murder; and the High Court held that the Judge was right in his action, and refused to disturb the second verdict.

SIR GEORGE WHITE ON OUR NATIONAL SAFETY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief, speaking at the Anniversary Meeting of the Cottage Library, Calcutta, delivered a striking and thoughtful address. Sir George White maintained that the only practical way of preserving peace was to be in a state of preparedness for war :—I think we have an example of this in the state of armed tension in which the great military nations of Europe st and face to face with each other. For many years past it has been prognosticated that war must break out soon. Yet it has been realised that the consequences of that war must be so terrible, and the chances of success so finely balanced, that no statesman has yet been found so reckless and so callous as to shout "Havock! and let loose the dogs of war."

It is, I think, a fair inference that if one of those Powers had neglected preparations and shown itself weak, a great European war would not have been so long averted. It may not be unprofitable here to compare the sacrifices which military service demands from the people of continental Europe and the system that obtains in India.

Take France as an example. Her population is about 40,000,000, and her armed strength is about 2,000,000. A simple calculation shews that one man in every 20 of the population, including men, women and children must parade as a soldier. I think it is no exaggerated estimate to take the population of India in 1896 as about 300,000,000. Our Native army numbers about 150,000; we have thus one Native soldier for every 2,000 of the population. Nor does the comparison in favour of this country end here. In France, and on the continent of Europe generally, service in the army is compulsory and men are forced to leave their hearths and homes and to become soldiers. In this happier land no subject of the Queen-Empress is asked to serve against his will. Our Indian soldiers flock to the standards of their Queen of their own free will and I am glad to think that the emoluments of the profession they embrace of their own free will are such that they live better than the civil population from which they volunteer.

To put this comparison in another way. If India had, as Europe has, the system of compulsory service, and that service was as heavy a charge on the manhood of the nation as in France, India would have to enrol by lot fifteen millions of our brother subjects of the Empress of India as soldiers. You might then talk and write with more foundation in reason of "bloated armaments." Again, I often hear and see animadversions on the Government of India for her constant frontier wars. I have every opportunity of knowing how the affairs that lead to these wars are weighed and considered, and how everything is done that can be done with honour to avert war. It is not until our subjects have been murdered by the lawless tribe men beyond our frontier, our regulations defied and our property stolen, that we ever allow ourselves to be forced into the last resource of war. Nor is that war pursued in any vain lust of conquest. As soon as the safety of our people is assured, our military operations are closed. Our only object in going to war is to conquer peace.

Referring to the objects of the Cottage Library, his Excellency said :—I should be speaking insincerely were I to say that I think Native opinion has yet reached the standard of that judicial fairness which we may yet hope for in the wiser aftertime. The rulers of the great British Empire, and by the rulers I mean the responsible ministers of the Queen-Empress, cannot push the advantage of any particular class without considering how measures if passed in the interest of one class may re-act to the disadvantage of another. It is to this wider consideration of every question, but more especially of those political problems that involve the interests and therefore stir the hearts of the people, that I would ask you to train yourselves to bring an equal mind.

Remember that England, though but a little dot on the map, is the heart of that giant Empire of which India is the largest limb, (loud applause), and that any prescription that might temporarily relieve the limb, but at the expense of the heart must eventually re-act on the limb itself. The heart is the centre from which its life-blood flows, and consequently upon which its very existence depends. I would therefore ask you to consider every side of any question that may be engaging your attention. Let the papers that you supply for the information of your subscribers contain the views of more than one party to a question. Let the books that fill the shelves round your library be such as treat the subjects on which they bear in no partisan spirit. Don't lean to this faction or to that. Don't allow the interest of your own class to blind your eyes and warp your judgment as to the interests of others and before your work is done you will realise that because right is right, to follow right is that wisdom, of which the Lord Bishop has spoken this evening, in its scorn of all meaner considerations. (Loud and continued cheers.)

BOMBAY RACES.—1ST DAY.

22ND FEBRUARY, 1896.

ORDINARIES were held yesterday in connection with the above races, yesterday evenidg at the Commission Stables, Byculla, with the following results:—

COWASJI JEHANGHIR PURSE.

	Rs.
Value of the Tickets	400
Lecturer, sold for	5
Said, sold for	5
Kooker	0
Greymiss	0
Muslavi, sold for	130
Rustom II	0
Antonio	0
Enterprise, sold for	5
Winner, sold for	15
Hereward	0
Mizban, sold for	5
Kapurthala, sold for	10
Hakim, sold for	100
Grain, sold for	25
Nepal, sold for	50
Redhead	0
Bantham	0
Alexandria	0
Sanam	0
Kava-Kil, sold for	20
Brisk	0
Total	Rs. 770

ECLIPSE STAKES.

	Rs.
Value of the Tickets	500
Phillip, sold for	10
Successor, sold for	45
Red Light, sold for	5
Crescent, sold for	15
Hamid	0
Quies, sold for	35
Conductor	0
Ringleader, sold for	20
Jassim	0
Kazalan, sold for	120
Karrim, sold for	5
Success, sold for	70
Nadir sold for	30
Bahrein	0
Gift, sold for	110
Sirocco, sold for	170
Blue Light	0
Total Rs.	1,135

BOMBAY DERBY.

Value of the Tickets	10
Tarlan, sold for	10
Patron	0
King Crafts, sold for	5
Tyndale, sold for	5
Wafadar, sold for	75
Red Robbin, sold for	5
Signet	0
Shavanaz, sold for	10
Reminder, sold for	55
Kapurthala, sold for	170
Shensha, sold for	10
Hakum, sold for	140
Hakim, sold for	30
Nepaul, sold for	50
Ruby, sold for	5
Maurice, sold for	45
Assee, sold for	30
The Bey, sold for	210
Total	1,365

THE *Globe* of Jan. 31 says :—We regret to hear this morning of the death at Stoke Military Hospital, Devonport, of Colonel W. G. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Madras Army. He only arrived from India a few days ago, and was removed to the hospital at his own request. Colonel Thomas formerly served with the King's Own Scottish Borderers. He subsequently joined the Manchester Regiment, and before proceeding to India was in command of the South Staffordshire Regiment. He took part in the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79, and received the medal.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE as supplied by Special Appointment to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

CAMELLIAS, which many, many years ago were the most popular of all flowers for evening wear, have once more put in an appearance.

The American woman's love for diamonds is more than a passion, it is a craze. Fifteen women in New York own among them, it is said, a quarter of a million in diamonds.

In Philadelphia some women have started a crusade against kissing babies, and formed an "Anti-Baby-Kissing Society," which certainly will tend to the benefit of infantile health and complexion.

Irish peat rugs, which made their first appearance in London quite recently, are gaining approval in many quarters. Not only rugs, but dresses and men's suits can be made out of this peat, which is nothing more or less than Irish bog mixed with a little jute, The Duchess of York has already added to her wardrobe several peat dresses.

The German Royal children are most carefully trained, and neither the Emperor nor Empress will permit them to carry tales or to say the slightest thing detrimental to any of their teachers or servants. Indeed, a year or two back, when the little Crown Prince brought, in a childish way, some complaint of a trusted servant, his mother sent him back, and made him humbly apologise to the dependant for the accusation. From that day none of the children of the Imperial family have ever ventured to act as tale bearer.

"Woman" relates this story :—Last year Princess Beatrice had her portrait done by a well-known lady pastellist, who, while a thorough artist, knows how to combine a good likeness with a pretty picture. One morning when the portrait was nearly finished, Prince Henry happened to enter the studio. After a minute examination, the Prince remarked, "But you have not made my wife stout enough. I am fond of my stout 'frau,' since it shows she is happy." The portrait was altered.

A Leap Year Club has been formed in St. Louis of girls who are willing to escort gentlemen to dances and concerts. One young lady member of this club frankly admitted to a reporter that she had proposed marriage to a young man before 1896 was an hour old. As two other girls had been equally prompt, the gentleman said he could not make up his mind which of them to accept, but promised to give them a silk dress apiece if they would consent to waive all claims and remain his friends as before.

A singular advertisement was published in the "Times" the other day, in which "a couple of highest social position and old family," but apparently somewhat lacking in filthy lucre, announced their anxiety to meet with "a lonely old lady or gentleman with a good income, who, in return for every care and pleasant society, would make a home with them, contribute towards expenses, and possibly make them or their children their heirs. No one with an income under £1500 a year need apply."

A writer on facial expression, after citing the unconscious imitation to which we are all addicted in giving back frown for frown and smile for smile and yawn for yawn, says :—"I know a tutor, whose peculiarities of speech and carriage have been adopted more or less by every one of his pupils within the last six years, and several of them have come to resemble him in features." He concludes with the interesting query: "Has it occurred to many careful parents that the good looks of their daughters depend in no slight degree on their choice of nurse-girl or governess?"

A new fad being an absolute necessity in New York life, and the difficulty being to find enough new ones to "fill the bill," cats have now come in to have their day. Not the old-fashioned, striped, Ishmael-like, back garden tigers, with every man's hand against them, or the quiet, purring grey creatures of the hearth of our youth. The fashionable ones are the Angora cats, and the finer and the higher the price, of course, the better milady likes them. The fanciers have sold more than ever before this season, and prices have varied from £2 for a small kitten of doubtful points to £8 or £10 for the prize winning beauties of catdom.

Judging by the number of orders received by West End houses (says the "Daily Telegraph"), it would seem that the wearing of black during the period of Court mourning will be very general in society. Most of the principal establishments are exceedingly busy, and fresh orders are constantly coming in. A peculiar circumstance in connection with the sad bereavement sustained by the Royal Family is the possibility of a scarcity of sombre silk. The head of one of the chief establishments in Regent Street has ventured the opinion that, if black be generally worn, great difficulty will be experienced in finding sufficient silk to meet requirements.

The semi-official "Hamburgische" correspondent calls attention to the increasing interest shown in Germany in the question of the rights of women. It says:—"The Women's Rights agitation, now vigorously going on in England, is being watched with the keenest interest in Germany, where also the question is a burning one. As regards the establishment of a German University for Women, the well-known Berlin Professor of Law, Dr. Dernburg, holds that women who have the requisite capacity for academic study have also a right to it, but that it is quite another question whether it would be wise to admit both sexes indiscriminately to the German Universities He thinks it would be better to reserve one of the Universities mainly for women—Giessen, for instance, which is beautifully situated in the middle of the empire."

That the promotion of two young lady gardeners at Kew to trousers would produce protests of some kind or other was inevitable. The first (says the "Daily Telegraph") has come from a lady, who says that not only Mrs Grundy may indeed hold up her hands in horror, but other people as well. What, she indignantly asks, is to become of hard-working dressmakers if this masculinising of woman's attire is to go on. It is hard enough for them to make both ends meet as it is, but if women bicyclists in knickers, and women gardeners in trousers, women this and women that, are going to forsake dressmakers for tailors, it simply means ruin for a painstaking and deserving class of the community. She supposes the next thing will be women jockeys in silk blouses and breeches shrieking along a racecourse on horseback. What are women coming to, and why does not the law step in to prevent it?

One of the chief characteristics of smart society, as it is called, is (says the "World") the abnormal craving for amusement by which it is now possessed. The progress of modern social development has tended in a great measures to break up the home-life of the past, and to substitute for it a habit of living in public during the greater part of the day. American writers have often drawn the contrast between the quiet and restfulness of the English home-life and the eternal restlessness of the American character, which keeps the men and women of New York perpetually on the move, and hardly allows them to remain in their own houses save when they are receiving their friends. Of late, however, the distinction between the ways of the most prominent circles of New York and London has diminished down almost to vanishing point in this respect. The London "smart woman" is as restless as her American sister. Her cry is, What can I do that is new to-day?" She counts every evening spent at home as so much time wasted. She is for ever planning little parties to escape the penance on those days when, for a wonder, her numerous friends and acquaintances have not laid their cards over her whole time. Now, the laws of supply and demand are as inexorable in their working in social questions as in mere common commercial matters, and the results in this case are various and quaint.

Society, in short, is at present so large, so wealthy, so craving for excitement, so willing to squander money recklessly in every direction which promises amusement, that it is well worth the while of a host of ingenious individuals to spend large sums and take great thought in the hope not merely of gratifying desires already formed, but of anticipating and suggesting those which are as yet in the future. With all the good will and labour in the world, however, the great providers for public amusement are limited to certain well-known fundamental notes. They may ring the changes and vary the combinations as much as they please, but through all the variations the original air is still apparent. The dresses may be more gorgeous, the flowers more costly, the champagne better, the numbers greater, the arrangements more luxurious, the acting more suggestive, the execution more marvellous, but through all is clearly percertible the concrete fact of a ball, a dinner, a supper, a picnic, a play, or a concert and of these, after the first few years' experience of the eternal round, the men and women who constitute society begin to grow aweary. They turn to look for something new, for a fresh diversion which shall not be a ball, a dinner, a supper, a picnic, a play, or a concert, and it is here that the great providers utterly fail to keep pace with the demand. It is then that one or other of the more active and discerning spirits of society itself "discovers," usually on the edge of the social horizon, a young man or woman with "an idea." The idea may be of any kind. It may vary from the frankly pagan to the purely decorative. It may comprise the conception of a whole cosmos of the seen and the unseen, or may stop short at the invention of a new kind of dialect for a limited circle, or a complete novelty in the way of a show to which the world goes at a shilling a head. It is absolutely necessary, however, that the idea should be fresh, if not in essence, at least in form or formula; that it should appeal to the romantic, credulous, or sentimental elements of human nature; and that it should be capable of being expressed in an infinity of fluent phrases and incapable of being compressed into the exact and tedious nature of a definition. . . . It is not necessary that the object of the craze should believe in his idea, though it is absolutely essential that he should have confidence in himself.

Indeed, on reflection, and expecially on consideration of those who have reaped the greatest triumphs in recent years, it seems probable that success will most reward the bold inventor who constructs his idea bit by bit out of his own brain, and trust to his individual powers of attracting and influencing others to impress them with a belief in its reality. Enthusiasts are rather apt to be bores. Their creed is usually narrow, aggressive, and contentious. They are invaluable as leaders to a people that is waiting for a sign, but they have a knack of making themselves inexpressibly tedious to a society that only asks to be amused. An unprejudiced person who can look at things from the pointof view of those whom he wishes to influence is more likely to attain his end than a fanatic, who is sure to thrust his head against every obstacle which he finds in his way. The "comet of a season," moreover, must expect incredulity; therefore it is as well that his indifference to the opinion of others should be colossal. He will probably meet with snubs, and should therefore possess an impervious hide which will render him proof against this mode of attack. . . . There are many things that he should not do. He should not commit the error of making friends too early. He should not allow himself to be hampered by any feelings of honour, courtesy, or mere common gratitude. These virtues can only clog him in his upward career. Least of all should he be influenced by any kindly feelings towards those who have dragged him from obscurity. He should regard them merely as things usable, even as they have made use of him. More to be remembered than all is the precept never to give way to the deadly folly of falling in love, for how can a man hope to influence the world of women when he is obviously bound a captive to the wheels of one woman's chariot? The position of a "craze" has its advantages, no doubt. The occupant can surfeit himself on "parties." He can live almost entirely at other people's expense. He will have hosts of of pretty women at his feet. He may make his way into the most exalted cirles, from which he seemed hopelessly shut out at first. Still, it must be very wearying to be always strung to concert pitch.

THE BIRDS WHISTLED "THE DEAD MARCH."

"EVEN the birds on the trees learned to whistle the 'Dead March.'"

It was an old soldier who was talking. "We were in camp," he said, "in a flat, malarious part of the country. Our Colonel was a splendid fighters, but didn't appear to have any idea of sanitary matters." Just then we were in more danger from disease than from the enemy. Presently fever broke out, and the men died by the dozen. Hardly a day but we buried some of them in the swamp. In fact, we played the "Dead March" so often that I used to fancy the birds in the trees had learned to whistle it. "Awful sorry, you know, boys," said our Colonel, "but so long as we have to stay here, we can't help having the fever. Yet the Colonel was wrong, as another regiment camped near us almost wholly escaped. But their commander fought the malaria with sanitation and preventive medicine. That made the difference."

In January, 1892, the influenza was epidemic at Stebbing, near Chelmsford. Among the persons attacked were Mrs. Abram Thorogood, of White House Farm, her daughter Annie, and her sons William and Ernest. They had terrible pains in the head, sore muscles and joints, and were very feverish. The whole four—mother and three children—were confined to their beds.

In a letter on the subject Mr. Thorogood says: "My wife become quite delirious; she did not know where she was, and could neither get in nor out of bed. I gave Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup to all of them with excellent results, the fever soon left them, and shortly they were well and strong as ever and have since remained so. I may mention that many neighbours and friends had the same complaint as my wife and family, but although the others had doctors and the best attention and advice, none recovered so rapidly as my people did. I thank God that I came to hear of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for although we are a family of seven, living at home, during the eight years I have kept it in the house we have not needed a doctor, thus saving many pounds in doctors' bills and costly prescriptions.

"The way I first used Seigel's Syrup was this: In the spring of 1883 I began to feel ill and out of sorts My tongue was dreadfully coated and a thick phlegm covered my gums and teeth. After eating I suffered from pain at the chest and stomach. I had bad nights, and sweat so much that in the morning 'my underclothing was soaked with moisture.' In the following August carbuncles came on the back of my neck, on my nose, and on my cheek bone. What I suffered I cannot describe. I got so low and weak that I could barely crawl about. The doctors did me no good. And as for their physic I might as well have taken tea or water. In pain and suffering I lingered on until I heard, through a neighbour, of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and got a bottle from Mr. W. Linsell, grocer, of Stebbing. A few doses relieved me, and soon the carbuncles disappeared, and I was well as ever. Yours truly, (Signed) Abram Thorogood, White House Farm, Stebbing, by Chelmsford, August 19th, 1892."

In Mr. Thorogood's own case the disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, which poisoned his blood and caused the carbuncles, which are growths on the underlying layers of the skin. After the Syrup had purified his blood they were absorbed and expelled from the system. The effect of the remedy in the cases of the other members of his family shows (what we have often stated), viz., "that influenza attacks those whose blood is filled with the poisonous acids, thrown into the system by fermented food in the stomach." Mr. Thorogood says his wife had been troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, which was no doubt the case with the children also. Don't allow your blood to become a breeding-ground of disease. On the first signs of indigestion take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. You know the proverb about the ounce of prevention.

·ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA,
instantly relieved by
GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA
a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.
The LANCET says :—
"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

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INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
PURGATIVE
A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
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BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
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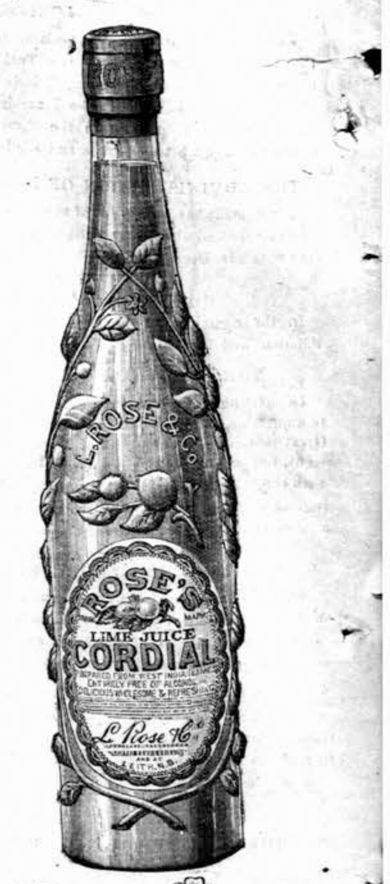
LIME JUICE



CORDIAL.
Purifies the Blood,
DELICIOUS,
WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains,
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jovathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"
ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST
ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY,
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S
TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown.
None others are Genuine.

Cuticura

For the HAIR and SKIN

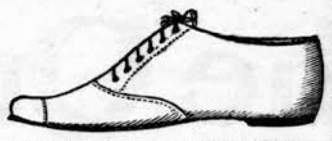
A warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, will clear the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce a clean, healthy scalp and luxuriant hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

GENT'S PATENT PUMPS,
Rs. 11-4.

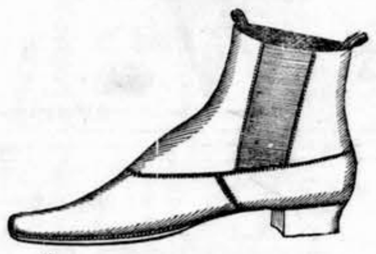


GENTS WHITE BUCKSKIN
RED RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 13-2.

CASH PRICES.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BEST LONDON MAKE.

SUPERIOR STYLE AND FINISH.



GENT'S PATENT DRESS BOOTS
FANCY STOCKINGETTE TOPS,
Rs. 16-4.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

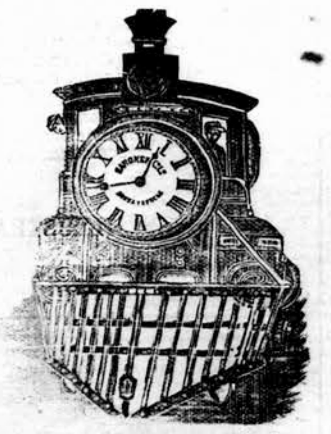
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers' in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

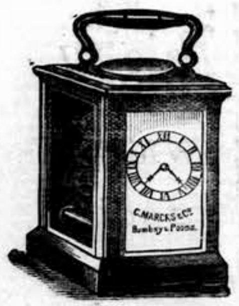
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.



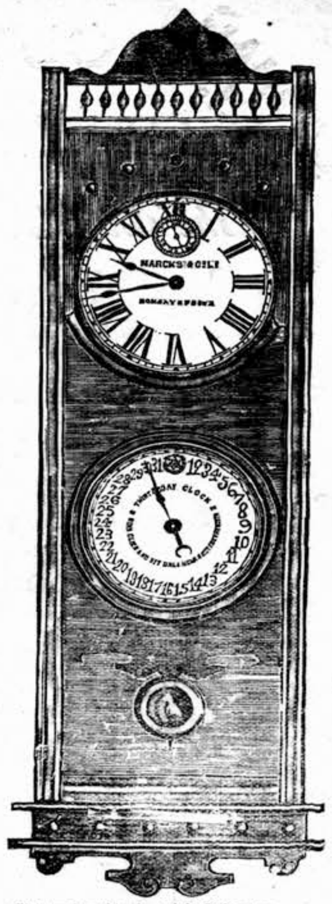
Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized.
Rs. 22.



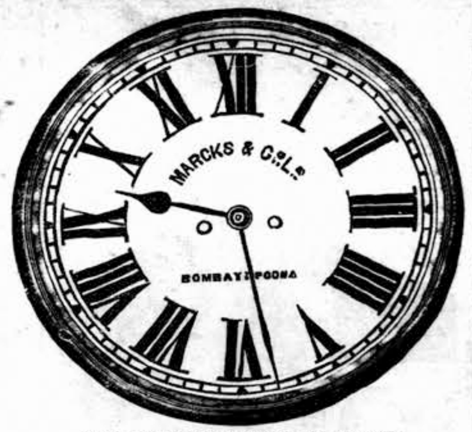
Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks,
from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.

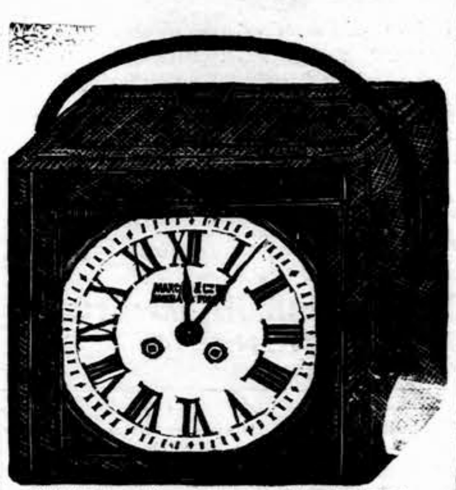
REGULATOR CLOCK
in handsome, well-finished cases.
Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.



Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar,
as illustrated ... ... Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ... ... " 85.

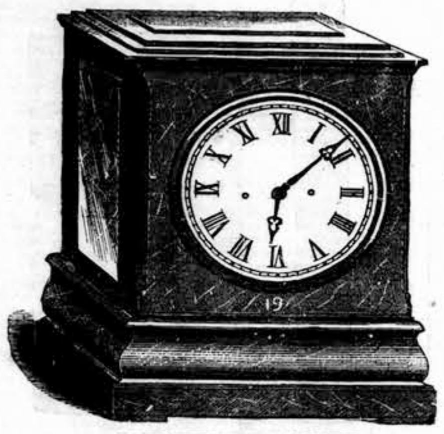


English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.



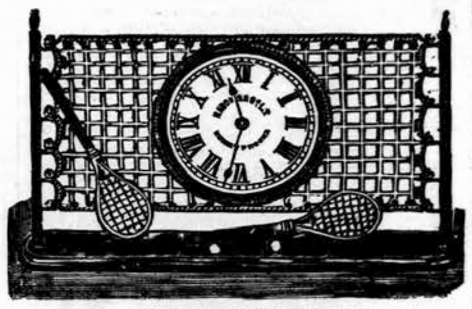
The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials,
from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490.
Very suitable for presentations.



MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS,
Exquisitely finished,
from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece,
Rs. 25.
And many other Novel designs.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

POSITIVELY THE BEST DRESSING FOR

PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED FOR TOILET USE.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.

"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair-producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best. "S. Bennett,
"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

DESPAIRED OF SUCCESS.

"Sir,—My delight at the remarkable results produced by the use of your 'Harlene' impels me to testify to its efficacy. I had tried several other applications and had despaired of success, when I was advised to try yours. I have used three bottles, and, as a result, my hair is as plentiful as it was ten years ago. "G. Costa,
"4, Rue de la Sourdiere, Paris."

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

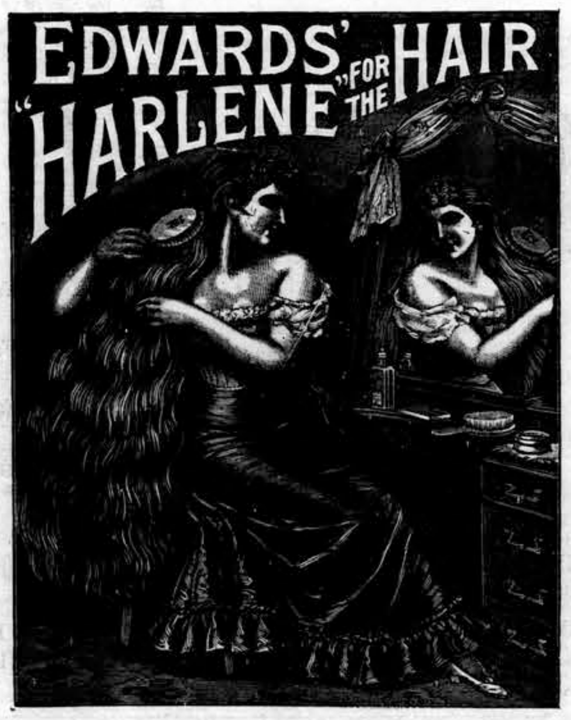
"Ackworth Moor Top, Pontefract.
"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

DONE WONDERS FOR MY HAIR.

"Sir,—Please send me one 5s. 6d. bottle of 'Harlene.' I have used it for the last eighteen months, and it has done wonders for my hair. I now wish to induce a friend of mine to try it; also a bottle of 'Violetta.' "Jane Leech,
"The Oaks, Wisbeach Road, King's Lynn."

VAIN REGRETS.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your 'Harlene,' and find that there is none to equal it. I only regret that I did not try it years ago. "Miss Preston,
"Southend Villas, Syston, near Leicester."



AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.

"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other, "Mrs. Rose,
"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.

"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (four and a-half years old has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."
[Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.]

FOR EYEBROWS AND RENEWING THE HAIR.

"Dear Sir,—I have used your 'Harlene' for nearly four years, and have found it most satisfactory for the eyebrows and eyelashes, also for renewing the hair.
"6, Belgrave Terrace, Brighton." "Miss Triss,

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

"Dear Sirs,—Having used one bottle of your 'Harlene' I noticed a marked improvement; my hair is beginning to grow, and the scurf has disappeared. I will recommend it to my friends. "Miss Webb,
"Northumberland House, Brandon, Suffolk."

DELIGHTED WITH THE HAIR TONIC.

"Sir,—I am delighted with your hair-tonic; can detect an improvement with using one bottle. Please send large size. "Samuel Grocott,
"Field View, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs."

"HARLENE" WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE. THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metalic or other injurious ingredients. **1/-, 2/6,** and **4/6** per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World, or sent direct, on receipt of P.O.O.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

"ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet.

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club:—

Messrs R. Mathews & Company. Carlton Club, Dec. 20, 187[illegible].

Gentlemen,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. Griffin Sutton, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to Carefully Examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill,
BIRMINGHAM.

TO LADIES

all most beautiful women use

CREME SIMON

Madame Adelina PATTI says:
« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc. disappear as if by magic.

J. SIMON
13, R. Grange-Batelière, Paris
Mertens, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)
Chemists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO.,
Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

Mention this Paper.

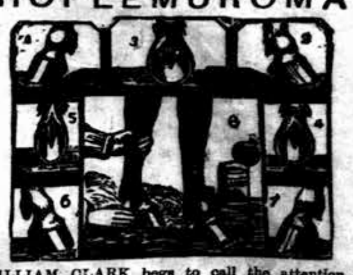
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST.
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

NOTICES.

W. CLARK'S HOPLEMUROMA



WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his

HOPLEMUROMA

(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.

Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

METROPOLITAN POLISH

For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

Brown Leather Polish

For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades—
NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.

Brown Boot Stain

For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to its Original Colour.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES
Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS

For Outward Application.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Side-bones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

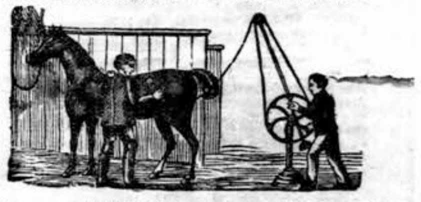
This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS

For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.



By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes.

HORSE-CLIPPERS.

No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for egs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

CLARK'S LIST OF HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,

Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ⅝, ¾ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

AGENTS:—**Treacher and Co.,**
BYCULLA, BOMBAY AND POONA;
Bathgate and Co., CALCUTTA.

TILES
TILES
TILES
TILES
TILES

PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES
FOR THE
FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

G. FIÈVE & CO.,

GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

APPLY TO
GOOLAM ALI GOOLAM HOOSEN, Esq., and
FISCHER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

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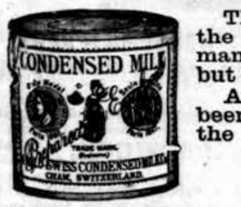

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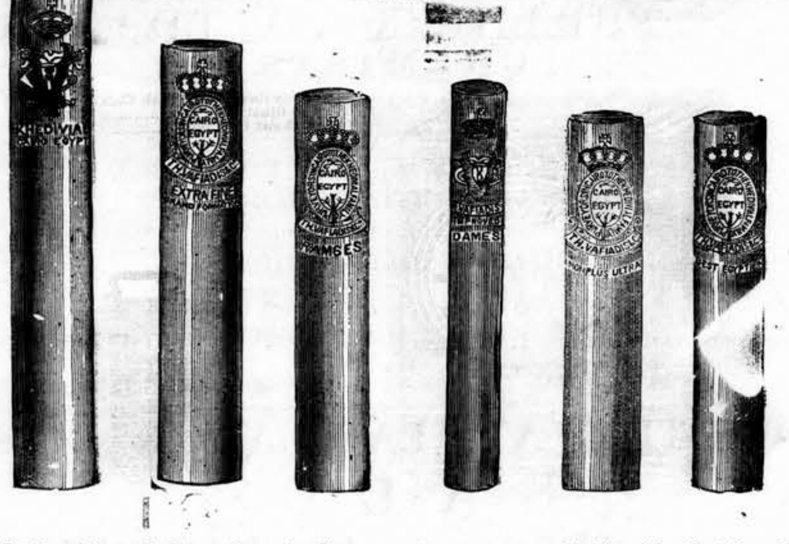

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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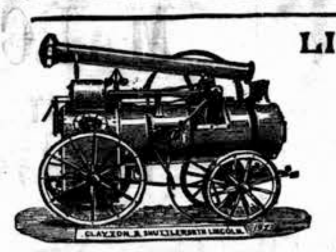

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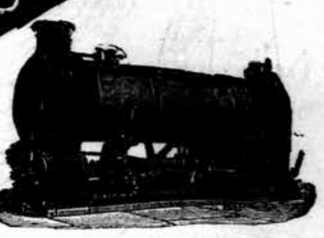

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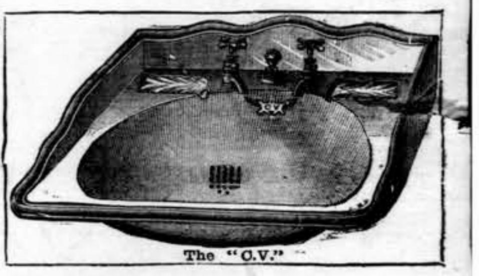

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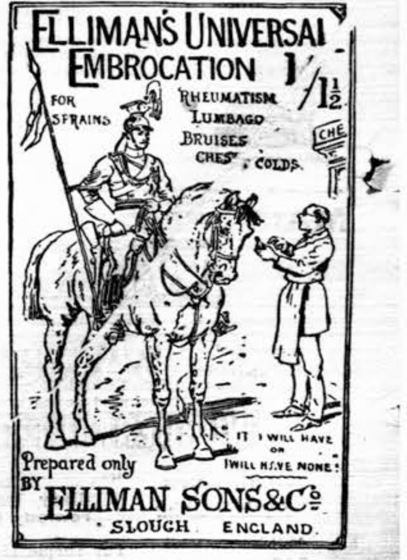

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